

Heath remains confident at the brink

By FRANCIS BOYD, Political Correspondent

Mr Heath last night lambasted critics of Britain's entry into the EEC. He said he was confident that the country would benefit from the agreement.

He invoked Winston Churchill's Fulton and Zurich speeches and their vision of Britain's role in the world in answer to criticisms that Britain would sacrifice independence and sovereignty; that an enlarged EEC would be selfish and inward-looking; and that world peace would be threatened.

Mr Heath was speaking at the jubilee conference of Wilton Park, the Government's set up just after the war to promote relations between Britain and West

countries in Africa and the Caribbean will have the opportunity of full association with the advantages which that would bring in trade and aid.

As to world peace, Mr Heath said he believed that European unity is "the one sure means of guaranteeing peace in our own continent and creating the possibility of Britain exercising greater influence for peace elsewhere."

US problems

The partnership in NATO between Europe and the US was vital on both sides of the Atlantic, but the past contributions made by the two partners had tended to be unbalanced.

It had been argued that an enlarged Community would make Europe's relations with the US more difficult. "It is true," Mr Heath said, "that there are problems over trade and monetary questions, and especially over the Community's agricultural policy. But these are questions to which answers can and must be found through discussion and consultation between the US and the enlarged Community."

On the other hand, the possibility of a strong united Europe playing a larger role in its own defence, and in the efforts of the alliance to achieve progress in East-West relations, is warmly welcomed in the US. "There were many areas in which East-West talks were now going on, and the voice of the West would be heard with increased respect if it were backed by a common Western European policy."

Explaining why he thought

Steel and coal agreed

From HELLA PICK: Luxembourg, June 21

France no longer insists that New Zealand markets in Britain must be totally eliminated in the course of a transitional period. France also agreed that there should be a review of New Zealand's problems after a period.

This still left to be determined when the review should come, and to what extent New Zealand's sales in Britain will have to be reduced. Meanwhile Mr John Marshall, the Deputy Prime Minister of New Zealand, was holding a press conference at which he gave a sharp reminder that he expected Britain to look after New Zealand's interests. Although he did not claim to have a hidden veto on Britain's membership negotiations, he firmly said that Mr Rippon must consult with him as the negotiations on New Zealand with the Six progress.

Easy manner

He went even further. If the Community did not offer acceptable terms, he said, Mr Rippon must go back and ask for better terms. "Otherwise I hope the House of Commons will deal with it, either by asking Britain and the Six to re-negotiate or doing what they think fit."

The ships that disappear

By John Fairhall

MODERN ship construction and improved navigation systems would seem to make it almost impossible for a ship to disappear without trace. Yet it has happened 70 times in the past 10 years. The ships have left no radioed SOS, no survivors, and no definitive wreckage.

Some of the 70 were fishing vessels, and perhaps the explanation of their disappearance was capsizing and sinking straight to the bottom in heavy seas, or splitting apart on an ice floe at night. But the Milton Maritima was a 10,000 tonner. She left New Orleans bound for Cape Town with a cargo of vegetable oil

and caustic soda, with instructions to radio every four or five days. No message came. Lloyd's asked all shipping to report sighting her or wreckage. No reply came, and eventually the Committee of Lloyd's formally posted her missing.

The Ithaca Island left Norfolk, Virginia, for Manchester with a cargo of grain. Once again there were no distress signals, and an air search found no wreckage. Lloyd's formally wrote off 7,426 tons of ship.

This year the motor ship Higan Bay left the Continent for Manila. Off Coruna, she radioed that she was in heavy seas and had taken some water in her forward hatch. It did not sound like the report of a ship on the point of foundering, but that was the last heard or seen. Two months after she should have arrived in Manila, Lloyd's posted her as missing. The posting was the formal death certificate of her crew of 40, and the clearance for the insurance claim.

The Committee of Lloyd's will meet tomorrow to authorise the posting as missing of the Kiki, a 3,750 ton steamer from Farnagusta. She sailed from Exeter, Germany, to Dugrat in Yugoslavia on January 21. On February 3 a

Dutch radio station heard her call sign but no position. That was all. No survivors, no bodies, and in spite of the hundreds of ships that cross the North Sea, no wreckage. Lloyd's criteria for "missing" are disappearing without known cause, no survivors, and no substantial wreckage found. Between 1961 and the end of last year, Lloyd's posted 2,766 ships as lost, the total being split up under the various categories of foundered, missing, burnt, collision, wrecked, and lost for other reasons. The biggest single cause was wrecking, accounting for 1,138. Next came foundering—771 ships overwhelmed by the sea itself without the aid of rocks, reefs, or other ships.



JOHN NEWCOMBE, the reigning Wimbledon champion, falls but makes his shot against Bob Hewitt on the first day of Wimbledon. Newcombe won 6-1, 6-3, 7-5. Cliff Drysdale, seeded eighth, was beaten by Tom Gorman, the United States No. 9. (Picture by Don Morley; report by David Gray, page 19)

Soviet envoy asks to see defector

By MICHAEL LAKE and PETER HARVEY

The defection of Mr Anatol Fedoseyev, the Soviet electronics engineer, should not be allowed to affect Anglo-Soviet relations, the Soviet Ambassador, Mr Mikhail Smirnovsky, was told last night when he called at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. Mr Smirnovsky had requested access to the defector.

Mr Fedoseyev, who is 52 and believed to be a key space scientist, defected on May 27 while deputy leader of the Soviet delegation to the Paris Air Show.

He was accompanied by British secret service agents when he arrived in Britain on Friday and immediately went into hiding in a guarded house in Central London.

In spite of an intensive search by the KGB, the Soviet authorities did not know Mr Fedoseyev was in this country until an FCO statement on Sunday. The Soviet Ambassador, when he called on the FCO at his own request, asked Sir Dennis Greenhill, the Permanent Under-Secretary, to allow a member of the Soviet Embassy to see the defector.

Sir Dennis, who is going to Moscow today to confer with Soviet leaders on the whole gamut of East-West relations, pointed out that, while he undertook to convey Mr Smirnovsky's message to Mr Fedoseyev, it was up to Mr Fedoseyev to get in touch with the Soviet Embassy if he wished.

The Russians always go to extraordinary lengths to persuade a defector to return, including public approaches to the "host" Government, as if the man is under some restraint. The situation is particularly embarrassing at the moment because of the imminent departure of Sir Dennis for Moscow, where his mission will be part of a series of discussions between the British Government and other European

Museums to be forced to charge

By NORMAN SHRAPNEL

Mrs Thatcher confirmed in the Commons last night—just in case there was any doubt about it, which there evidently was—that the Government "requires" museums and art galleries to make charges, and will be bringing in enabling legislation to put the power to do this beyond dispute.

Compelling legislation would be a truer description, judging from the scornful attitude of the Opposition. According to Mr Andrew Faulds, who led the attack, the trustees are having their arms twisted to provide Lord Eccles with his gate money against a threat to their capital grants. "If he doesn't get his million quid they don't get their eleven million quid," he said.

The Conservatives winced and shuddered at the coarseness of Mr Faulds' language. "Quid" in the House of Commons? What sort of talk was this? Was this actor-fellow trying to bring the darker excesses of the permissive theatre to their comparatively pure stage? This was his first speech from the opposition front bench, and to them it sounded about as maiden-like as Marie Lloyd.

Bristling his beard at the ever-cool Secretary for Education, Mr Faulds followed his insolence to Lord Eccles by misquoting Sir Walter Scott, which some Conservatives regarded as an even graver cause of offence. Then he had a go at Mrs Thatcher herself, inviting all civilised people to reject what he called "the dogma of these little men, and these little women." Astonishment mingled with the Tory anger. Think what you will of Mrs Thatcher—and not all the Conservative backbenchers have adopted her as their personal pin-up—few see her as any kind of Louisa May Alcott heroine.

But Mr Faulds was enjoying himself, and some of us were enjoying him. Choosing his words with a pungent lack of care, he enlightened the House with a highly unorthodox performance which was far more telling than many cared to admit. There is a conventional belief in Parliament that to be rude is to be wrong. Mr Faulds was extremely rude, but in many respects he was also right.

Mrs Thatcher did not sound altogether happy when she found herself faced with the job of explaining why children should be charged admission when they want to go to museums and galleries on their own. Apparently the reason is that it is better for them to go.

Turn to back page, column 4

Vietnam secrets cleared

A UNITED STATES federal judge has ruled that the "Washington Post" can resume publication of articles based on secret Pentagon documents on the origins of the Vietnam war. Judge Gessell said the Government had failed to prove that publication would result in irreparable injury to the US.

Richard Scott, page 2

On the march

THE TUC is to organise a series of marches and demonstrations over unemployment—the first since the hunger marches of the 1930s. Six or seven demonstrations will probably be held in October or November at towns in areas of high unemployment. Engineers divided, page 12

U Thant rests

U THANT, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, has been told by his doctors to take a complete rest and cancel his planned visits abroad.

Beauty spot

PART of the Mendip Hills in Somerset is to be designated as an area of outstanding natural beauty, the Countryside Commission said yesterday.

Firm prosecuted for razing house

BY OUR CORRESPONDENT

A property company is to be prosecuted for demolishing a fifteenth-century farmhouse which was listed for preservation.

St Albans rural council last night instructed its solicitors to prosecute the Maltglade Development Co. of Luton under the Town and Country Planning Act and the Ancient Monuments Act. The firm bulldozed Town Farm, Wheatthamstead, Hertfordshire, in spite of strong protests and warnings that it was the subject of a preservation notice.

The council's vice-chairman,

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TV, radio-2

Arts	8	Overseas	24
Business	13-15	Parliament	16
Entertainment	12	Sport	18, 19
Home	5-7, 12	X-words	17, 19
Hornet	17		

Classified—16, 17

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India wins support for pressure on Yahya Khan

By PATRICK KEATLEY, Diplomatic Correspondent

India appears to have achieved considerable success in convincing Britain and others that direct diplomatic and financial pressure on Pakistan is urgently needed if the present tide of refugees from East Pakistan is to be halted.

The joint statement issued in London last night after India's Foreign Minister, Mr Swaran Singh, had held separate talks

with Mr Heath and Sir Alec Douglas-Home, refers to the need for "a political solution... acceptable to the people of East Pakistan."

Behind the carefully chosen words can be glimpsed the outline of the powerful diplomatic pressure that is being mounted by a number of Governments, aimed at forcing President Yahya Khan of Pakistan to halt the military repression and to recall from prison the political leader of East Bengal, Sheikh Mujib, to resume the talks which were broken off on March 25.

In Paris yesterday, Britain, America, and the other nations involved in the aid-to-Pakistan consortium, unanimously decided not to proceed to their normal allocation meeting in July, when funds of about £160 millions for President Yahya and his Administration would normally be approved. The meeting was adjourned without a date for the full consortium being announced.

At a news conference in London last night Mr Swaran Singh made it clear that his Government believes the most effective measures at the present time are the individual approaches being made to President Yahya by the leaders of half a dozen countries intimately involved in Indo-Pakistan affairs. It would appear that a number of key figures, which must include Mr Heath, Mr Nixon, and Mr Trudeau are convinced that confidential, direct, and personal approaches are the best and perhaps the only way to tackle the problem at the moment.

If President Yahya can swallow his pride and contemplate genuine political negotiations with the Awami League, there is the prospect that the consortium countries will reopen the financial tap and permit the aid for 1971-2 to begin flowing.

But Pakistan's critical shortage of foreign exchange because of the collapse of her export industries, means certain unrest. There is also the further menace of the Indian Army waiting in the wings and popular pressure building up on Mrs Gandhi for intervention.

Mr Swaran Singh refused to be drawn on the role of the army. He said any idea of intervention was a hypothetical question which he could not anticipate. As to the financial burden imposed on India by the six million refugees, members of the Minister's entourage confirmed that was going to cost India anything up to £120 million between now and the end of the year. But Mr Swaran Singh said the worst burden was not financial so much as the threat to stability, the social structure, and the economy in the politically sensitive zone of Eastern India.

The joint statement issued after the talks in Whitehall by the Indian Foreign Minister and the British Foreign Secretary agreed on the importance of halting the flow of refugees and creating conditions that would enable them to return home.

It went on: "It was recognised this would only be possible if they were assured of a secure future. Sir Alec and Mr Swaran Singh agreed that a political solution must be found which would be acceptable to the people of East Pakistan."

Indian newspapers have started to ask how Mrs Gandhi will make good her promise that nearly six million Bangladesh refugees now in India will have to return to East Bengal within six months.

Reuters adds: The Meghalaya State Government has imposed a curfew from 8 p.m. to 4 a.m. on the movement of vehicles between the border with East Pakistan and urban centres to prevent East Pakistani refugees from mixing with the local population. It will be for a month initially.

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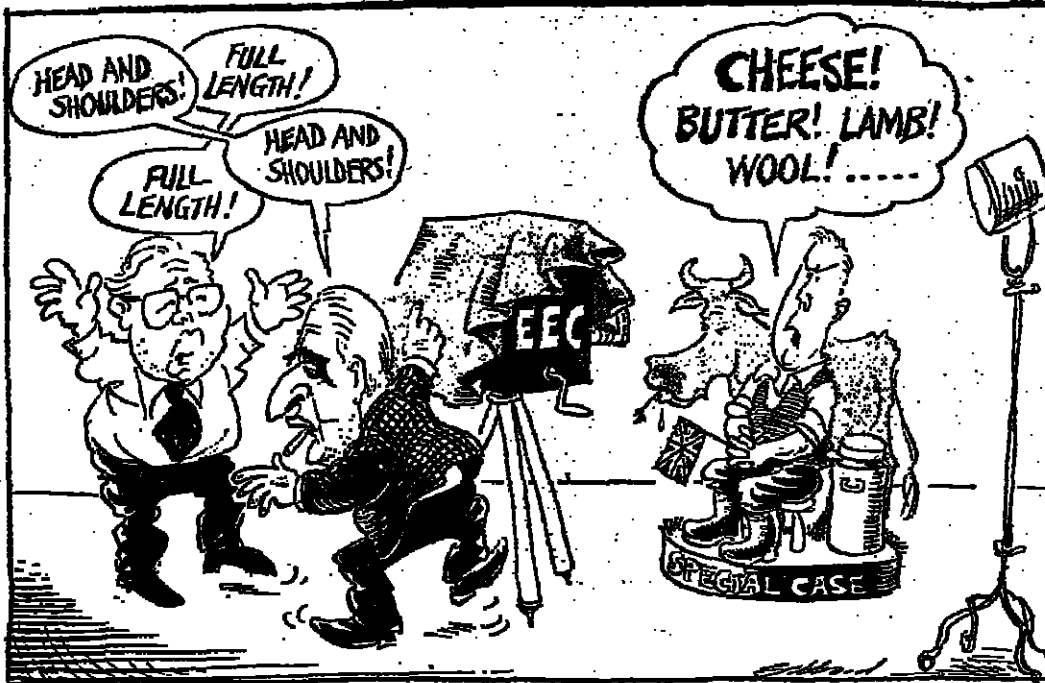
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Putting New Zealand in the picture

Norway insists on 12-mile limit

From HELLA PICK: Luxembourg, June 21

Norway today told the EEC that "a satisfactory solution to the problems of agriculture and fisheries is a prerequisite to Norway's membership in an enlarged Community." The Norwegians do not merely want protection for these industries during the transitional period while they adapt to Community membership, but protection on a permanent basis.

The Six have given no clear indication so far of what they think of Norway's proposals for dealing with its agriculture and fisheries problems. But there is no doubt that Norway is asking for a great deal more than the EEC seems willing to give. A question mark consequently hangs over Norway's membership.

Norway said some time ago that fishing within a 12-mile limit must be confined to fishing boats established in Norwegian ports. Under the EEC's existing fisheries regulation, there is no limit to the fishing rights of boats from EEC countries. Britain, Ireland, and Norway have said that this is not acceptable to them.

Britain has asked for a revision of the EEC's fisheries policy and wants a six-mile fishing limit. The EEC Commission has suggested a six-mile limit for an initial five-year period and subsequent reconsideration of the EEC's fisheries policy. The Six themselves have

not so far discussed this in detail, but are expected to do so before the round of negotiations with Britain is completed.

Norway's Foreign Minister, Mr Andreas Capellen, stressed here today that Norway must maintain its 12-mile fishing limit. "We cannot accept a new fisheries limit," he said. Norway's representative avoided a direct answer when asked whether Norway would otherwise abandon its membership application. Mr Capellen said it was a hypothetical question. But he added that fishing was a vital interest for Norway.

So is support for Norway's agriculture. Even the Community's system of support for farmers would not be enough to sustain Norway's scattered farming population facing the northern elements and poor soils. Norwegian farmers are heavily subsidised now: dairy farmers, for example, receive about 30 per cent more for milk than farmers in the Community.

Norway said today that there was little or nothing it could do to reduce its farming costs. It wants the Community to agree that price subsidies on various forms should be allowed to continue after Norway joins the Community.

Norway also suggests that some of the money should come from FEOGA, the Community's farm fund. The Community

feels that special treatment for Norwegian farmers would constitute a major departure from its common agricultural policy and it would probably be most reluctant to do this. It will probably be another month before there is another negotiating meeting with the Norwegians and this should give time for reflection.

Norway's negotiators realise that they are asking for very special treatment, and that this poses major problems for the EEC. But they are still hopeful that the Community will be constructive. Norway's agricultural output, they argued, will amount to only a half per cent of the output of the enlarged Community.

Norway also believes, though its negotiators did not raise this today, that the Community should take into consideration the strategic importance of Norway's northern farms. Without adequate subsidies, these farms would be abandoned.

On the fisheries question, the Norwegians seem to think that even if the Community does not officially accept their insistence on a 12-mile limit, Norway could still get round its problems by an internal regulation requiring fishing boats to be established in Norwegian ports.

For the sake of their advisory referendum campaign, however, the Norwegians would prefer clearer recognition from the EEC of their special problems.

Mr McMahon is expected to give Canberra's official reaction to the allegations after reading the Defence Committee report. Government sources said today.

The Defence Minister, Mr John Gorton, said tonight that he believed Canberra sent troops to Vietnam in 1965 because it was in Australia's interests to do so. He said because Saigon or Washington had asked for them.

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Britain 'real reason' for TriStar plan

From ADAM RAPHAEL: Washington, June 21

The British Government's demand for a Federal guarantee of the TriStar's viability was the real motive for the Administration's \$250 million loan guarantee plan to rescue Lockheed, Congress was told today.

Professor Vern Countryman, Harvard Law School, told the Senate Banking Committee today that the proposed loan guarantee did not give Lockheed creditor banks any more protection than that already possessed on collateral. "The banks' argument about too much risk doesn't make any sense to me. I'm still looking who wants this guarantee," he said, referring to the banks' testimony last week that they could not afford to put any more money into Lockheed.

Senator William Proxmire, Democrat, Wisconsin, the leading opponent of the Administration's Bill on the committee, intervened to say it was the British Government who wanted the guarantee. "Once this thing is passed, the fat is in the fire," he said, adding that the US Government would then be committed to the TriStar with "sweetheart contracts."

Three leading economists also told the committee today of their opposition to the Bill. Professor Robert Weintraub of the University of California, Professor Thomas More of Michigan State University, and Mr Alan Greenspan, all said the loan guarantee would be a damaging precedent that would open the floodgates to rescues of other inefficient firms.

Professor More said the example of the British economy in recent years was a warning to Congress. "It is a pity," he said, "if we followed just when they learned the hard lesson the stick of losses is necessary as well as the carrot of profit today."

One damaging admission the committee had to con today was the statement Lockheed's auditors that would still be major questions about the company's viability even if Congress approved loan guarantee.

Arthur Young Com Lockhead's accountants that though the Government guarantee would solve issue, there were so many "major contingencies" it was not able to issue an opinion on Lockheed's 1970 report.

Among these contingencies were the questions of how Lockheed's arrangements with Rolls-Royce, the ace of its market projections for TriStar, and the firmness of airline purchase contracts the plane. Several members of the Senate committee have they do not think Congress should vote on the Administration's Bill until Lockheed's financial statements have been certified by an independent auditor.

One hopeful sign amid gloom is that Representative Wright Patman, Democrat, Texas, chairman of the Banking Committee, has agreed to hold hearings of Bill beginning on July 8. Congressional recesses begin August 6, the date Congress recesses for summer, is still highly certain.

Eight judges to rule on papers

From RICHARD SCOTT: Washington, June 21

It is now clear that the right of the "New York Times" and the "Washington Post" to continue publication of the secret Pentagon study on the origin of the Vietnam war will only be determined finally by the Supreme Court. Neither the Justice Department nor the two newspapers are ready to see the matter decided by a lower court.

The panel of three judges ordered to rule on the Justice Department's request for the "New York Times" to be restrained from further publication of the study postponed its hearing until tomorrow. It decided today that the issue was of such importance that the ruling should be made by its full complement of eight judges.

Judge Cassell, meadow heard lawyers for the Justice Department and the "Washington Post" to continue publication of the secret Pentagon study on the origin of the Vietnam war will only be determined finally by the Supreme Court.

An appeals court reversed the decision and ordered Judge Gessell to hold a full hearing into the Justice Department's claim that to continue publication would cause "irreparable injury" to the United States.

In a leading article today "New York Times" writes the Pentagon document is "not of great importance but an arrogant disregard for Congress, for the public, for the inherent obligation of the responsible press of a ship in a democratic society."

For several years now the German Government have been devising ways to catch the tax dodgers, not apparently with great energy until the present Government came to power. The new double taxation agreement is part of the Government's conception of social justice.

The new agreement will not apply to Liechtenstein, to Monaco where there is also many tax dodgers. But the Bundestag is drafting a law that will bring the would have been taxed to light, but you can get rid of your shares in a public company cost free. If you are resident in Switzerland, you can avoid paying tax on your dividends.

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McMahon receives report

Canberra, June 21

Australia's Prime Minister, Mr William McMahon, said today that he had received a report from a committee of top defence officials on the circumstances in which Australia committed troops to the Vietnam war.

Mr McMahon ordered the report last week from his Government's Defence Committee after Pentagon documents published by the "New York Times" questioned Canberra's official reason for sending an infantry battalion to Vietnam in 1965.

Australia's Prime Minister at the time, Sir Robert Menzies, said that the troops were committed in answer to a call for help from Saigon. But the Pentagon report said that they were sent at the US Government's instigation.

Mr McMahon is expected to give Canberra's official reaction to the allegations after reading the Defence Committee report. Government sources said today.

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Taxman catches up on the artful dodgers

From NORMAN CROSSLAND: Bonn, June 21

The carefree days of the West German tax dodger in Switzerland are numbered. At the beginning of August the two governments are to sign a new double-taxation agreement which, Bonn hopes, will abolish all "inappropriate" tax advantages for Germans in Switzerland and put them at the mercy of the German tax system.

Since 1931, when the present agreement was signed, the Germans have had it remarkably good in Switzerland. Existing regulations are so generous, for example, that even German residents of Switzerland who earn their money in Germany are exempt from German tax

— so long as they pay the much lower rate of Swiss tax. And German firms which are merely registered in Switzerland which actually operate in Germany pay Swiss, not German tax. These are known as "letter-box firms." They consist of a name plate and a letter box — and there are thought to be at least 10,000 of them in Switzerland.

The advantages are enormous. The total tax such a firm would have to pay to the confederation, and the cartons does not normally amount to more than 12 per cent of annual income. In West Germany, the tax burden can be as high as 60 per cent.

Under the new agreement such firms will have to pay German tax unless they genuinely operate in Switzerland and obtain their income there. It is estimated that since the war about \$1,144 millions have been invested in "letter box firms."

As to Germans who take up residence in Switzerland, they will have to go on paying German taxes for five years so long as they continue to have a regular income in Germany. The only category to be fully exempt will be genuine settlers.

The new agreement will also make it impossible for the so-called Horien affair to be repeated. This concerned Herr Helmut Horien, the owner of a chain of department stores who — because of a loophole in the present agreement — quite legally deprived the German Exchequer of about \$23 millions.

In 1960, after taking up residence at a villa near Lugano, Herr Horien changed his company from a limited liability company to a joint stock company, and thereupon disposed of 75 per cent of his shares for which he was paid more than \$100 millions. If he had disposed of a limited company he would have been taxed to light, but you can get rid of your shares in a public company cost free. If you are resident in Switzerland, you can avoid paying tax on your dividends.

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TELEVISION

THE underexposed "Lion of Judah"—Haile Selassie—has a documentary to himself on BBC-1 at 9.20. Addicts of Hollywood Kitsch will wallow through Negulesco's "Woman of the World" on BBC-2 at 9. Later, Richard Seifert, the architect, in discussion on his ideas (London area ITV, 11.45).

BBC-1
9.15 a.m.-12 noon Schools: 9.15 Mathematics in Action: 9.30-9.35 Maths Today: 10.25-10.40 Words and Pictures: 11.0 Watch! 11.18 Science Session: 11.40 Making Music.
12 noon Cricket: Second Test, England v. Pakistan.
1.30 p.m. Watch with Mother.
1.45 News.
1.53 Wimbledon Tennis: First Round of the Ladies' Singles.
3.0 Cricket—Second Test: Wimbledon Tennis.
4.45 Clangers.
5.25 Animal Magic.
5.30 Flashing Blade.
5.44 Hector's House.
5.50 News.
6.0 Nationwide.
6.15 Wimbledon Tennis.
7.0 Gary Cooper Season: "Northwest Mounted Police," with Gary Cooper, Madeleine Carroll.
9.0 News.
9.20 The Lion of Judah: Haile Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia.
10.10 My World... and Welcome To It.
10.35 Points of View.
10.40 24 Hours: David Dimbleby.

WALES (As BBC-1 except):
5.25-5.44 p.m. Teleview: 6.0 Wales Today: 6.15-6.25 Heddidi: 10.10-10.40 When the River Meets the Sea: 11.42 Weather, Close.
ENGLISH REGIONS — 6.0-6.15 p.m. Look North: Midlands Today: 6.20 p.m. Look East: Points West: South Today: Spotlight South-west: 10.10-10.40 North: Twenty to the Dozen: North-west: 10.45-11.00 When the River Meets the Sea: 11.42 Weather, Close.
ON CAMERA — West-Go West!: South-The Quiet Waters: South-west—Peninsula: 11.43 Regional News.

BBC-2
11.0-11.20 a.m. Play School: Dressing-Up Day.
4.20 p.m. Cricket—Second Test, England v. Pakistan: Wimbledon Tennis.
7.30 News.
8.0 US Open Golf Championship.
9.0 Hollywood Star Parade: "Woman of the World," with Clifton Webb, June Allyson, Van Heflin.

ITV
LONDON (Thames)
1.50 p.m. Hostellers: Life in Youth Hostels.
2.10 Four Men of India.
2.40 Matinee: "King High," with Douglas Fairbanks Jr., Patricia Medina.
3.5 Homes of History: Castle Howard.
3.10 The Base at Okinawa: Last Territory occupied by the Allies.
3.40 Once Upon a Time: Roger Foss reads "The Bear that Wasn't."
3.55 Tea Break.
4.25 Peyton Place.
4.55 Little Big Time.
5.20 Magpie.
5.50 News.
6.0 Today: Eamonn Andrews.
6.35 Crossroads.
7.0 Father, Dear Father.
7.30 Tuesday Film: "Weekend with Lulu," with Bob Monkhouse, Leslie Phillips.
9.0 Play: "Crime of Passion," with John Phillips, Anthony Newlands.
10.0 News.
10.30 Disappearing World: Amazon Indians.
11.45 Living Architects: Richard Seifert.
12.15 a.m. The Christian and Censorship: Peregrine Worsthorne.

ANGLIA—4.5 p.m. News.
4.10 Yoga for Health: 4.40 Paulus: 4.55 Little Big Time.

WEST & WALES (HTV) — 3.05 p.m. Garden Indoors: 3.35 Ideas in Print: 4.0 Tomorrow's Horoscope: 4.15 Moment of Truth: 4.40 Origami: 4.55 Little Big Time: 5.15 Magpie: 5.30 News: 5.45 Report West: 5.55 Report Wales: 6.25 Crossroads: 7.0 Theatre of Stars: 8.0 Mr and Mrs. 8.30 Father, Dear Father: 9.0 Play: Time of Passion: 9.30 News: 9.45 Report West: 11.45 Aquarius: 12.45 a.m. Weather, Close.

HTV WEST (As above except).
— 7.4.9 p.m. Report West: 8.1-8.35 Report West.
HTV WALES—6.1-6.14 p.m. Y Dydd.
HTV CYMRU/WALES — 6.1-6.18 p.m. Y Dydd: 6.30 Dan Sylw: 11.15-11.45 Armie.
WESTWARD—2.8 p.m. Westward News: 2.10 Freud on Food: 2.35 Moviemax: 3.0 Edgar Wallace: 3.35 Westward News: 4.0 Sean O'Casey: 4.10 Gus Honeybun Show: 4.20 Moment of Truth: 4.55 Little Big Time: 5.15 Magpie: 5.30 News: 5.45 Westward Diary: 5.55 Crossroads: 6.0 News: 6.15 Westward News: 6.30 The Daffodils: 7.0 Juliet Mills: 7.30 Father, Dear Father: 8.0 Crime of Passion: 8.30 News: 8.45 Westward News: 10.10 News: 10.30 Disappearing World: 11.45 Faith for Life.

YORKSHIRE—1.40-2.0 p.m. People Work Here: 2.0 Houseparty: 2.15 People to People: 2.45 Yoga for Health: 3.0 Calendar News: 4.15 Matinee: 4.40 Hatty Town: 4.55 Little Big Time: 5.15 Magpie: 5.30 News: 5.45 Westward News: 6.0 Calendar: 6.30 Smith Family: 7.0 Cartoon Time: 7.10 Film: Conquest of Cochise: 8.30 Robert Stack: John Dicks: 8.50 Father, Dear Father: 9.0 Crime of Passion: 10.0 News: 10.30 Disappearing World: 11.45 Farmhouse Kitchen.

RADIO
RADIO 4 330 m.; VHF
6.25 a.m. News: 6.27 Farming Today: 6.45 Prayer for the Day: 6.50 Regional News: 7.0 Today: News: 7.40 Today's Papers: 7.45 Thought for the Day: 7.50 Regional News: 8.0 News: Today: 8.40 Today's Papers: 8.45 Yesterday in Parliament: 9.0 News: 9.5 From Our Own Correspondent: 9.30 Schools: Religious Service: 9.50 Interlude: 10.15 Daily Service: 10.30 Alexander Kipling: 11.0 Schools: Movement and Music: 11.20 Club Programme: 11.40 Safety: 12 noon Your Young: Your Home and Family: 12.25 p.m. Dr. Finlay's Casebook: 12.55 Weather: 1.0 World at One: 1.20 Children: 1.45 Listen with Mother: 2.0 School: 2.20 Beggars' Opera: 2.40 It Takes All Sorts: 3.0 Strangers and Brothers: 3.30 Venus with Rialto: 4.0 Gardener's Question Time: 4.30 Story Time: 5.0 P.M. 5.50 Regional News: 6.0 News: 6.15 Clitheroe Kid: 6.45 Archers: 7.0 News Desk: 7.15 Four Angles: 7.30 Mr. Crookford: 7.45 New Cathedral: 8.00 News: 8.15 Weather: 8.30 News: 8.45 News: 8.50 News: 9.0 News: 9.15 News: 9.30 News: 9.45 News: 9.50 News: 10.0 News: 10.15 News: 10.30 News: 10.45 News: 10.55 News: 11.0 News: 11.15 News: 11.30 News: 11.45 News: 11.55 News: 12.0 News: 12.15 News: 12.30 News: 12.45 News: 12.55 News: 1.0 News: 1.15 News: 1.30 News: 1.45 News: 1.55 News: 2.0 News: 2.15 News: 2.30 News: 2.45 News: 2.55 News: 3.0 News: 3.15 News: 3.30 News: 3.45 News: 3.55 News: 4.0 News: 4.15 News: 4.30 News: 4.45 News: 4.55 News: 5.0 News: 5.15 News: 5.30 News: 5.45 News: 5.55 News: 6.0 News: 6.15 News: 6.30 News: 6.45 News: 6.55 News: 7.0 News: 7.15 News: 7.30 News: 7.45 News: 7.55 News: 8.0 News: 8.15 News: 8.30 News: 8.45 News: 8.55 News: 9.0 News: 9.15 News: 9.30 News: 9.45 News: 9.55 News: 10.0 News: 10.15 News: 10.30 News: 10.45 News: 10.55 News: 11.0 News: 11.15 News: 11.30 News: 11.45 News: 11.55 News: 12.0 News: 12.15 News: 12.30 News: 12.45 News: 12.55 News: 1.0 News: 1.15 News: 1.30 News: 1.45 News: 1.55 News: 2.0 News: 2.15 News: 2.30 News: 2.45 News: 2.55 News: 3.0 News: 3.15 News: 3.30 News: 3.45 News: 3.55 News: 4.0 News: 4.15 News: 4.30 News: 4.45 News: 4.55 News: 5.0 News: 5.15 News: 5.30 News: 5.45 News: 5.55 News: 6.0 News: 6.15 News: 6.30 News: 6.45 News: 6.55 News: 7.0 News: 7.15 News: 7.30 News: 7.45 News: 7.55 News: 8.0 News: 8.15 News: 8.30 News: 8.45 News: 8.55 News: 9.0 News: 9.15 News: 9.30 News: 9.45 News: 9.55 News: 10.0 News: 10.15 News: 10.30 News: 10.45 News: 10.55 News: 11.0 News: 11.15 News: 11.30 News: 11.45 News: 11.55 News: 12.0 News: 12.15 News: 12.30 News: 12.45 News: 12.55 News: 1.0 News: 1.15 News: 1.30 News: 1.45 News: 1.55 News: 2.0 News: 2.15 News: 2.30 News: 2.45 News: 2.55 News: 3.0 News: 3.15 News: 3.30 News: 3.45 News: 3.55 News: 4.0 News: 4.15 News: 4.30 News: 4.45 News: 4.55 News: 5.0 News: 5.15 News: 5.30 News: 5.45 News: 5.55 News: 6.0 News: 6.15 News: 6.30 News: 6.45 News: 6.55 News: 7.0 News: 7.15 News: 7.30 News: 7.45 News: 7.55 News: 8.0 News: 8.15 News: 8.30 News: 8.45 News: 8.55 News: 9.0 News: 9.15 News: 9.30 News: 9.45 News: 9.55 News: 10.0 News: 10.15 News: 10.30 News: 10.45 News: 10.55 News: 11.0 News: 11.15 News: 11.30 News: 11.45 News: 11.55 News: 12.0 News: 12.15 News: 12.30 News: 12.45 News: 12.55 News: 1.0 News: 1.15 News: 1.30 News: 1.45 News: 1.55 News: 2.0 News: 2.15 News: 2.30 News: 2.45 News: 2.55 News: 3.0 News: 3.15 News: 3.30 News: 3.45 News: 3.55 News: 4.0 News: 4.15 News: 4.30 News: 4.45 News: 4.55 News: 5.0 News: 5.15 News: 5.30 News: 5.45 News: 5.55 News: 6.0 News: 6.15 News: 6.30 News: 6.45 News: 6.55 News: 7.0 News: 7.15 News: 7.30 News: 7.45 News: 7.55 News: 8.0 News: 8.15 News: 8.30 News: 8.45 News: 8.55 News: 9.0 News: 9.15 News: 9.30 News: 9.45 News: 9.55 News: 10.0 News: 10.15 News: 10.30 News: 10.45 News: 10.55 News: 11.0 News: 11.15 News: 11.30 News: 11.45 News: 11.55 News: 12.0 News: 12.15 News: 12.30 News: 12.45 News: 12.55 News: 1.0 News: 1.15 News: 1.30 News: 1.45 News: 1.55 News: 2.0 News: 2.15 News: 2.30 News: 2.45 News: 2.55 News:

THE oldest Israeli dream is to make the desert blossom — and perhaps the second oldest is to export techniques to other arid lands. Now a genial, sprightly professor of botany has found a way of making both come true. He can grow anything from cacti to cane-groddies in the desert without using a drop of water, and he has found a "stackstaks" method of getting the message across the border.

The system is cheap, devastatingly simple, and I have catered enough of the professor's cacti and pistachio nuts, to say that it works — unless you cheat by night with a water can, which I rule out.

For 10 years, Professor Shmuel Evenari of the Hebrew University has worked in small arid areas. Now he has accumulated 1,200 acres of desert in a Bedouin sheikh, just west of Beersheba, and began experimenting it with saplings and seedlings.

They grow, young scientists from Europe and America learn the process. They will be on international scholarships, paid for by German churches and Swiss charities. They will later send the scientists as instructors to countries that need to know — which means principally Arab countries.

The principle behind Evenari's method is far from new. King Solomon and his advisors used it three thousand years ago. So did the Romans, who supported big desert cities on the same miserable inches of rain a year as the Israelis have to make with. (Evenari vehemently insists that there's been a change of climate since then.)

Romans took the system from the Nabateans. Only in the nomadic Bedouin

Bomb Anger

From THOM

The Bering Sea washes one of the volcanic islands, the Aleutian Ocean. The other, in the Aleutian chain, is one of the deepest, widest, and most sensitive holes ever drilled the earth by man.

It is 8,200 feet deep and its light feet feet across. Its cost is unknown. But by the time it is exploded this month in a live megaton war weapon test called Cannikin, the project that surprised it will have cost the United States Atomic Energy Commission \$118 millions.

Cannikin promises to be as controversial as it is costly. Critics call it a needless experiment. The Soviet Union antinuclearist warhead to be tested is obsolete already.

Environmentalists say the test will kill large numbers of herring, seals and sea lions. They also claim Cannikin will destroy nests of two of the world's rarest birds, the peregrine falcon and the American eagle.

Ecologists worry most about the possibility of Cannikin's ionizing radiation into the sea, though the Atomic Energy Commission says this is "most unlikely." The Alaskan salmon industry poisons the prospect of deep concern, however.

These fish migrate past Alaska on feeding and spawning trips up to four times their ocean life," Mr Wallace Penberg, commissioner of the state's department of fish and game, said. "Should contamination of these salmon occur, the economic damage to one of the state's largest industries would be of very large magnitude."

The controversies are being largely ignored on this barren rocky shore, where 500 men busily preparing for the test begin this October.

Within 420 days to drill the through basaltic rock and fill it with black mud made of water by pouring in a hole at up to 45 gallons a minute. The men will be working in temperatures up to 90 degrees Fahrenheit and humidities of 95 percent. Often they will be in water to their chests. Rarely were they able to more than three hours at a stretch.

In spite of the hardships, a dog has been killed on the job. Two men died of attacks unrelated to their work. One lost his leg on the job and another had his back

[illegible]

From WILLIAM TUOHY : Cairo, June 21

THE new policemen in olive green uniforms who have recently taken up duties on Cairo's major thoroughfares look remarkably like those from East Berlin.

The reason is simple: the new policemen, nicknamed "greenshirts," have been trained by East German advisers, and their uniforms are modelled after policemen in East Berlin.

The new policemen, who travel in twos and are equipped with guns and walkie-talkies, are expected to be a cut above the average Cairo patrolman, who wears a white uniform and carries only a truncheon.

The young officers are supposed to settle disputes as they occur in the streets rather than tying up traffic for long periods waiting for higher authorities to arrive to handle normal Cairo police procedure.

In a recent article, the authoritative paper "Al-Ahram" declared that the new police constituted an "experiment of the first generation of educated young men in the service of public security." The paper failed to mention that they were trained by East German advisers.

The young officers have had nine months and 1,500 hours in training, but to date the new patrol force has been less effective than was hoped. This is because President Sadat's counter-coup shake-up has displaced many senior members of the Interior Ministry and the security forces.

Thus most policemen are afraid to take any initiative — not sure who may be their new boss — and the general air of "malaise," "Arabian fever mind," or "forget it," continues to hang over the police force as they try to bring some order into the chaotic streets of Cairo. —

— although because of Israel's chronic meat shortage, there is still scope for using the Eveneri as a new diet for the Arabs — and much of India and Pakistan as well — the method could make a revolution. "They could graze 20 to 50 times as much sheep, goats, or camels as they do today," says the artificial water, Eveneri says.

Eveneri belongs to the "nouvelle vague" in development economics, which holds that new money can create new amounts of money on prestige projects like dams, while development at grass-roots level is largely ignored. He considers the desert plants a "natural disaster," because it will over-irrigate a huge area with salty water and eventually make a new desert. The same kind of disaster has seen in India and Pakistan.

But his criticism is not reserved for foreigners. "In Israel we waste between 30 and 40 percent of the water we have by overwatering," says Eveneri. He has taken radioactive readings to show how much water his plants actually drink.

Now the University of Wuerzburg has provided a caravan full of specially made instruments that are the most advanced of their kind. The desert plants will work up instruments that record their metabolic functions on tape. Every week the tapes are flown to Tel-Aviv from Wuerzburg in the diplomatic pouch, for processing by computer.

In his Texan hat, shorts, and white socks, Eveneri, now 67, looks as if he enjoys the desert. He is the experienced pilot, and south of Sde Boker, he has built himself a home with a flower garden where he and his wife spend six months a year. In the house he has accumulated a large number of scientists and researchers. The first four German apostles have already arrived and more are expected from Switzerland and the United States.

Sheikh Odeh Abu Muaner, head of the Azazme tribe, will take a share of the profits from the pilot farm on his lands, and his men will be employed on the farm. The prophet's future across the border has yet to be proved.

Meanwhile the sight of the desert, the wind, the orange, ornate cushions in the Sheikh's tent, eating his mutton, and exchanging graceful compliments in Arabic, is evidence that goodwill has already been generated.

By JONATHAN STEELE

President Tito has called a special conference of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia to meet by mid-October at the latest to weld the country's Communists into a new unity.

In his firmest statement on the internal crisis so far the 79-year-old President has criticised the "unacceptable tendency" to "exaggerate differences" become manifest inside the party, and warned that there is no other force capable of withstanding local nationalisms.

The President's speech comes after new evidence that Russia is taking a keen interest in the succession problem in Yugoslavia. Ten days ago the Moscow correspondent of the Yugoslav paper "Politika" reported that a series of lectures by disgruntled Yugoslav leaders in the Soviet Union, where Tito split with Stalin was being given in the Soviet capital. These hardline Cominform émigrés were telling their Moscow audiences that the Yugoslav leadership was chaotic and that there was no solution except for the country to give up its nonalignment and lecture system of self-management.

Naturally these lectures which reflect a rather badly disguised official view caused fierce anger in Belgrade. At a meeting of the Belgrade city committee of the party, and in the Tito, the party's first secretary, Bora Pavlovic, said that the substance of Cominformism was the same in 1971 as in 1948-53. It stood for class and national wars, and was an attempt by a great Power to limit the sovereignty of others.

It seems that these outside criticisms have struck something of a raw nerve. In announcing the new party conference President Tito repeated his call for what amounts almost to a cultural revolution. He criticised people who "aimed only at career motives, complained that many people were getting richer at the expense of others, and that there was too much unjustified accumulation of wealth."

This emergency congress will attempt to put the party on a new footing after the constitutional reforms that are due to be passed in January 1974. For the end of August a new presidential college will have been set up with two representatives from each of the six republics and one from the autonomous regions. The hope is that this collective presidency (which Tito will chair) will contain the separatist tendencies within the republics and head off a succession crisis when the President goes. By the end of September a new federal Government will have been elected with a substantial number of its executive powers devolved on the republics.

NOON TODAY

SHOWERS

45°

55°

DRIZZLE

60°

RAIN

55°

With weather like ours, who needs air conditioning?

Britain has an average of 190 days of rain a year. And less than 10 days when the temperature goes above 80° Fahrenheit.

For most people the argument for air conditioning stops there.

‘We just don’t need it,’ they say.

But look at it another way. The average man sweats off about a gallon of water in a day. And gives off as much heat as a 100 Watt light bulb.

The heat and moisture pass into the air, making it hot, humid and uncomfortable.

So whenever there are a lot of people indoors, the temperature can be a lot higher than on most summer days, even in winter.

This is how air conditioning deals with it:

It changes the air constantly. The hot air is drawn out of the room and cooled. De-humidified to take out some of the moisture. And filtered to take out the cigarette smoke and dirt which have accumulated.

Then it’s fed back into the room, so it’s always fresh.

In a recent survey over 95% of commercial users of air conditioning said they were satisfied the investment was worthwhile.

And that by improving conditions it reduced staff turnover and increased trade and productivity.

A lot of air conditioning comes in packaged systems which are easy to instal in existing buildings, and keep prices down.


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Phone or write to Bernard Hough, The Air Conditioning Advisory Bureau, 2 Charing Cross, London SW1A 2DR. Telephone: 01-839 7182.

He’ll arrange for your Electricity Board to give you independent information and advice.

And help you to get a free estimate of the equipment you need and how much it will cost.

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The electric environment.

'die Will a' in HOME NEWS

**No need
to let
ain
nd play**

JOHN FAIRHALL
The sources of the 1968-69 season's depression were not the big firms, as is often said, but the small firms, the ones that are not anywhere near the centre of the economy. It is these small firms that are the real problem, and it is to them that the government must turn if it is to have any chance of getting the economy back on its feet.

JOHN O'CALLAGHAN
RD's became fit for play at 3.30 p.m. yesterday, when the game was resumed after a 15-minute delay. The referee, Mr. J. J. O'Connell, was in the middle of the field when the game resumed. The game was a close one, with both sides having a chance to score. The final score was 1-1.

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Faulkner may offer new plan today

By SIMON HOGGART

The Ulster Prime Minister, Mr Brian Faulkner, is expected today to set out details of conciliatory plans towards a solution of the province's troubles.

Government sources said yesterday that it would be the most important speech Mr Faulkner will have made as Prime Minister, and that it would describe a plan of campaign towards solving the economic and security problems.

It is thought that this might include an attempt to give support to Opposition MPs who were willing to take individual peace initiatives. Mr Faulkner will be speaking during the debate on the Queen's Speech following the opening of Parliament by the Northern Ireland Governor, Lord Grey. Earlier he will meet the Unionist Parliamentary party, though a Government spokesman said that this meeting was purely to keep MPs informed.

A railway worker found four 2lb. charges of gelignite tied under the tracks of the main Belfast-Dublin line at Lurgan yesterday morning, only a few minutes after a crowded express had passed on its way to Dublin. Several other passengers' trains had passed along the line before the bombs were discovered. Something is thought to have gone wrong with the timing mechanism of the detonators.

The charges were found when Mr Eugene Metcalfe, a track inspector, was making a routine check on the line. He raised the alarm and all trains were stopped until army bomb disposal experts arrived. An army spokesman said yesterday that charges of this size would almost certainly have cut the line if they had exploded and could easily have derailed a train.

It was the fourth bombing incident within a few hours in or near Belfast. Dozens of buildings in the city centre were damaged when two bombs exploded within two minutes of each other early yesterday morning, one at the Post Office car park in Smithfield Market, and another in a Masonic Hall 50 yards from the city's main shopping street.

Earlier in the night a man had tossed a bomb at the police station in Lurgan, injuring two people. General Harry Tuzo, director of security operations in Ulster, made a fierce attack on the militant provisional wing of the IRA yesterday. He was speaking after an anonymous IRA man had said on Dublin radio that the provisionals took responsibility for most of the recent bombings and shootings in Belfast.

General Tuzo said: "They are dictating their own downfall and increasing the contempt in which they are held by the vast majority of a steadfast population. So far from hastening the departure of the British Army the tactics of the provisionals serve only to make their defeat more certain, and to strengthen the determination of all security forces to effect their defeat decisively and quickly."

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A meeting of almost 3,000 assembly workers later also decided to go back. Mr Dillon, who was employed in the paint shop, will report for duty in another sector but will not be a shop steward. He said yesterday he was happy to have his job back, but disappointed at not having his union office.

However, there are more important things to think about and I am glad the strike has ended," he said. "It is a victory for commonsense." Mr Dillon was dismissed for allegedly continuing to work after the strike had ended. He was reinstated this morning as an employee. Work began in the transmission and stamping plants after an early morning meeting yesterday although not all employees had reported.

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Father Kenneth Allan, aged 52, and Mrs Elise Blakemore, aged 43, leaving Ealing, London, Register Office after their marriage yesterday. The bridegroom who was dismissed as priest at St Aidan's Roman Catholic Church, Coulsdon, Surrey, because of his intention to marry, now plans to study to become a teacher. The bride is the former secretary of the church council

Pill for 12-year-old fans abortion row

By MALCOLM STUART

A new row developed over the 12-year-old Bradford abortion girl yesterday when it was revealed she has been given a prescription for the contraceptive pill.

Mr. Leo Abse, Labour MP for Pontypool, said last night that he had tabled two Commons questions: one is to the Attorney-General, Sir Peter Rawlinson, asking whether he is aware that the girl has, on the initiative of the aborting doctor and with the consent of her parents, been prescribed contraceptive pills; and if he will refer the case to the Director of Public Prosecutions to establish whether the offence of encouraging the commission of unlawful intercourse with a girl under the age of 16 has been committed under the 1956 Sexual Offences Act.

The other is to the Health and Social Services Secretary, Sir Keith Joseph, asking him to consult with the local authority with a view to having the girl brought before the juvenile court as being in need of care. Mr Abse said: "Whatever may be suitable in India, parents here have fortunately not agreed that the age of consent should be lowered to 12."

The girl, who was made pregnant by a boy of 13, was refused an abortion by a National Health consultant gynaecologist at Bradford. She was given one at the Calthorpe Clinic in Birmingham, where she was also given a month's supply of the pill and a prescription for a further nine months.

This action was defended yesterday by Dr Philip Cauthery, medical member of the clinic's board, who examined and talked to the girl. "We offer contraception to all women who come here but in this case the decision on whether or not the girl will take the pills rests with her mother. The law is very curious. While it is certainly an offence to aid

and abet a crime by a minor we feel that in this case we are right to give the parents the opportunity to exercise their discretion.

"I don't think the girl is likely to need the pill. While she found it hard to reconcile herself to the fact that she had become pregnant through intercourse, she did know what intercourse meant."

It is a sad case because it was simply an outlet for the sexual experimentation that nearly all children indulge in at that age. It just happened that here was a boy and girl who had been close friends for many years so they experimented with each other. Usually, 13-year-old boys shy away from girls and their sexual experiment usually takes the form of masturbation.

Another attack on the Calthorpe Clinic was made yesterday by Mr W. J. Spring, a Birmingham insurance broker who has organised a petition to the Charity Commission calling for the removal of the clinic from the Register of Charities. Mr Spring claimed that the Birmingham Pregnancy Advisory Service, which is associated with the clinic, had "exploited the tragedy of a 12-year-old as a vicious and repugnant exercise in public relations."

He added: "It constitutes a deliberate, albeit clumsy, attempt to prejudice the outcome of the present complaint to the Charity Commission." Dr Cauthery said that the case in fact came to the public attention because Miss Patricia Ashdown-Sharp, editor of the British Medical Association's sponsored magazine "You" was at the offices of the Pregnancy Advisory Service when the girl arrived with her mother. Miss Ashdown-Sharp asked the mother's permission to write about the case and this was given.

"I would say that a dozen of the 18 pregnancies a day that we terminate at the clinic would reflect a similar refusal by the National Health Service to terminate on the grounds of social need," Dr Cauthery said. "They are equally hair-raising."

The Calthorpe Clinic is run as a charity for the very reason that women cannot get the abortions they should reasonably expect to obtain under the provisions of the Abortion Act. Certain specialists in certain towns simply refuse to accept the question of social need. This 12-year-old girl was the youngest so far, but we have many 13 and 14-year-olds."

The decision to prescribe the pill to the girl was also defended by Mrs Diane Munday, secretary of the Abortion Law Reform Society. "The anti-abortion lobby is so inconsistent," she said. "It highlights the number of girls who return for a second abortion and then condemn doctors for trying to ensure that they don't need to. Then, of course, the lobby claims that abortion leads to sterility which would presumably make the pill unnecessary if it were true."

It was wrongly stated in the Guardian yesterday that Mr Leo Abse unsuccessfully tried to sponsor an Abortion Act before Mr David Steel's successful attempt was made. In fact, Mr Abse has never attempted to sponsor legislation on abortion. The Guardian's error is regretted.

No school pay

Manchester education committee decided yesterday not to pay for any more places offered to local children at non-denominational direct grant schools.

The decision—inspired by the controlling Labour group on the committee—will save the corporation nearly £180,000 a year.

Ford men back at Halewood plant

BY OUR LABOUR STAFF

Production will be back to normal at the Ford plant in Halewood, Liverpool, today after the week-long strike which cost the company 4,500 cars worth £3 millions.

The shop steward whose dismissal caused the stoppage, Mr John Dillon, will be reinstated this morning as an employee. Work began in the transmission and stamping plants after an early morning meeting yesterday although not all employees had reported.

A meeting of almost 3,000 assembly workers later also decided to go back. Mr Dillon, who was employed in the paint shop, will report for duty in another sector but will not be a shop steward. He said yesterday he was happy to have his job back, but disappointed at not having his union office.

However, there are more important things to think about and I am glad the strike has ended," he said. "It is a victory for commonsense." Mr Dillon was dismissed for allegedly continuing to work after the strike had ended. He was reinstated this morning as an employee. Work began in the transmission and stamping plants after an early morning meeting yesterday although not all employees had reported.

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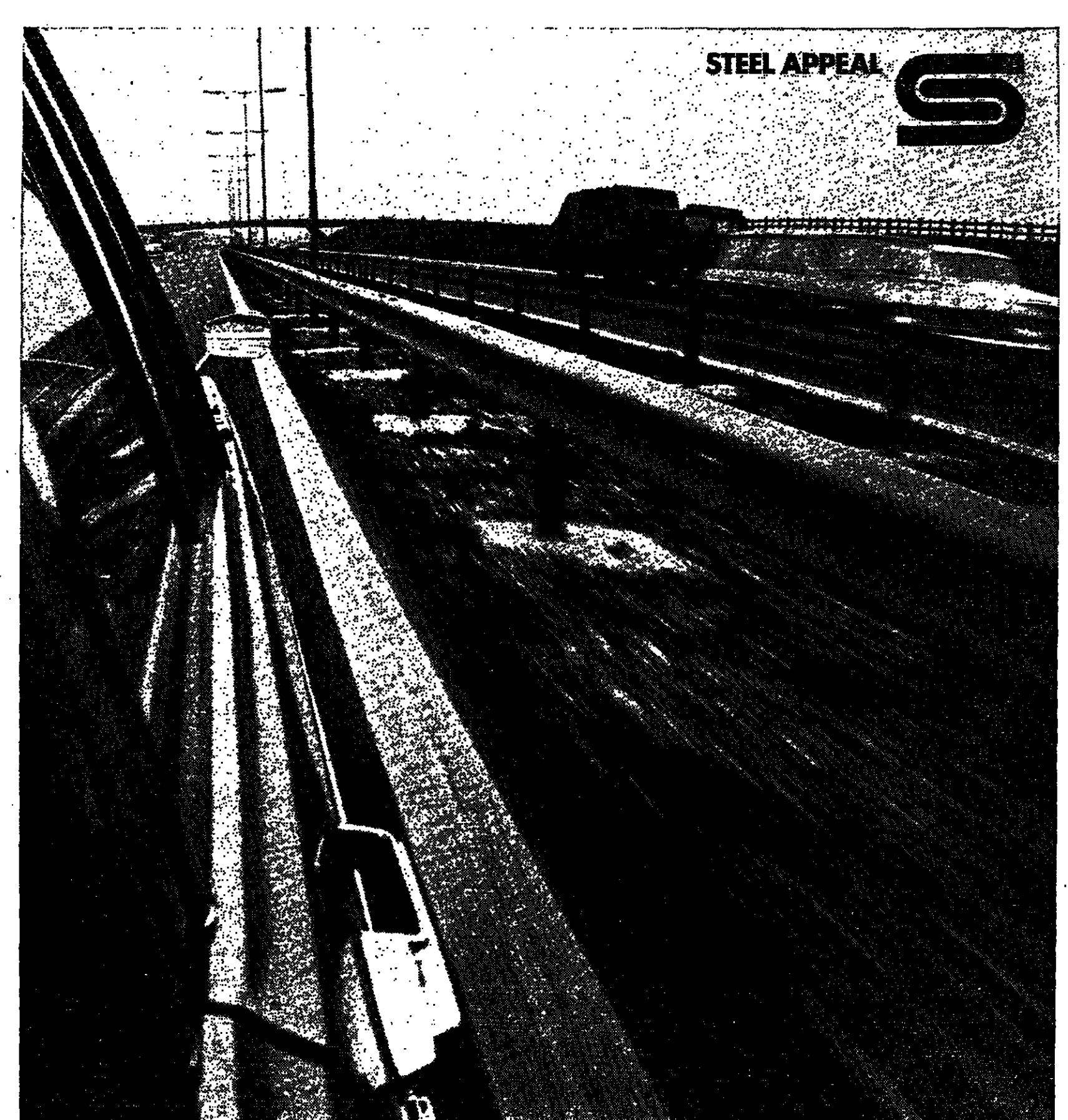
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STEEL APPEAL

Arctic climb tough test

A young British climber, Guy Lee, an Outward Bound instructor, and Steve Smith, a printer, all from Nottingham, Rob Wood, an architect from Leeds, and Wilbur Smith from Manchester. Among them they have experience of all the hardest big wall climbs in the world and regard this as their greatest challenge. They leave Britain on June 30 for Montreal and fly up to the Eskimo settlement of Pangnirtung on the Arctic Circle. They will then take an Eskimo whaleboat up the fjord for 25 miles and trek another 25 miles to base camp where the bulk of their equipment was airdropped in April. The team is sponsored by

the Mount Everest Foundation, the Lord Mayor of Nottingham, who is patron of the expedition, and John Player and Son, who only last week salvaged the exercise from bankruptcy. Chris Bonington has written of this exercise that Doug Scott has built up to it by tackling successively harder problems, reducing mountain-climbing to its true fundamentals—maximum commitment and the smallest unit to overcome a mountain problem. Scott is regarded as the most experienced and safest at big wall climbing. The new expedition is regarded as one of the few exciting climbs left, requiring its own unique approach.

A steel lifeline 1,000 miles long

By 1975, there will be over 1,000 miles of central crash barriers on Britain's motorway network. The British Steel Corporation co-operated with the Road Research Laboratory who developed and tested the barrier for this programme. The resulting "tension-beam" design has proved the best available answer to the problem of "cross-over" collisions. The steel barriers are mounted on mild steel legs. As a car strikes it, the barrier separates from the legs but keeps its height. It's tough enough to withstand the initial impact without snapping—yet it "gives" slightly to cushion the impact and

then nurse the out-of-control car along its length until it stops. The barriers don't simply prevent the worst cross-over collisions. They also greatly reduce the chances of the car bouncing back into the path of following cars. The whole of Britain's motorway network could be equipped with barriers for the cost of only four miles of motorway. A small price to pay for the lives that would be saved. Meanwhile, development work continues for the next 1,000 miles of steel lifeline.

British Steel Corporation

Prager asked about wife's 80 visits to him before trial

Nicholas Prager, the former RAF sergeant accused of passing secret information to Czechoslovakia, agreed under cross-examination yesterday that his wife, although she had visited him 80 times in prison before the trial, had no idea that part of his defence would be to suggest that she might have been doing "what amounts to spying."

Prager, questioned by the Attorney-General Sir Peter Rawlinson, at Leeds Assizes, said he had made a confession to police to shield his wife, but he had now changed his mind.

Prager (42), of Austen Drive, Bramley, near Rotherham, has denied making a sketch of secret RAF equipment in 1961 and handing it to a Czechoslovak intelligence officer. He has also denied making an arrangement with a foreign agent in January this year to communicate with him later.

Sir Peter asked Prager: When did you first discover that in English law the wife cannot give evidence against her husband?

Prager: I did not know that. He never knew it and never told her. Nor did he ever tell her what he was going to say about her. You saw your wife last on the Saturday before this trial began? Prior to that she had visited you 79 times in prison?—Yes.

Prager agreed that his wife had handed over documents and papers to his solicitor on April 7. He said that after his arrest his wife had taken his car to Vienna and come back again. You do not know where she is now?—No.

She left on Saturday?—Prager did not speak but nodded his head.

Did you know she was going away on Saturday?—No.

When you last saw her, did she say she was coming back to see you at any time during the coming week?—No. I thought she was going to keep out of the way for the trial for the publicity.

Did she know that your defence was that you would suggest that she might have been doing what amounts to spying?—She did not know, that I am sure.

All these weeks when you have been seeing her, you have known that your defence was going to be presented to this court that she had been engaged in spying?—I thought she was when I was making the statement. Prager said that he thought he would cover up for his wife but changed his mind after he had read letters which had been written to her.

Was there a girl called Boswana?—Yes, I met her in Ostrava last year.

Your relationship with your wife by this time was such that you had an affair, she had an affair? You were sleeping in one bedroom and she was sleeping in another?—She was sleeping on her own that night. The last few weeks she found she had a tumour.

Are you saying that you confessed to photographing secret Royal Air Force information and handing it to Czechoslovak intelligence to protect your wife?—Yes.

Now you have thought better of it?—I thought better of it. I was on my own. I was frightened. I did not know what was going on. I did not know.

Earlier, Prager examined by his counsel, Mr James Comyn, QC, had denied ever taking any secret documents out of any RAF station, photographing any RAF documents anywhere, or making notes of secret information.

Prager denied that he had written to the Foreign Office

last December asking for a job in a British Embassy or consulate in order to get a secret job to betray secrets from Britain. "This is ridiculous," he said.

He was not sent to Britain by Czechoslovak or Soviet intelligence. No one had "put him up" to joining the RAF, and he did not think he had any reason to suppose he would be in touch with secrets.

At his last station—Finningley—he was particularly concerned with the project Red Steer.

Asked if he could have got into the section where manuals for the secret project Blue Diver were kept at night, Prager replied: "I don't know. I never tried."

Mr Comyn: I now direct my question to that bit of evidence that you took part of the manual relating to Blue Diver, and that you photographed it at home in your own kitchen and you then brought it back very early the following morning, long before the ordinary starting hours?—That is not true.

He had never taken notes of secret information or heard the name or code name Marconi used in relation to himself. It was part of the name of his firm, English Electric. Since leaving the RAF in 1961 he had not been in touch with any secret information and had never met a man called Taboski, who had been described in court as the head of the fifth section of Czech intelligence.

Prager said that he and a Czech biologist with whom he was having an affair went to a motel about 22 miles south of Prague in 1962. They had separate chalets and he spent about a week with her.

Mr Comyn: Did you in fact have any contact with Czech intelligence officers or Czech diplomats?—I never did.

The trial continues to day.



The 6ft. Eland bull (left) that killed Mr. Dixie Congdon (above) at Woburn on Sunday was back with the herd yesterday. An official at the "Wild Animal Kingdom" said Eland could be dangerous at this time of the year. Mr. Congdon, who was 28, came from Barry.

The women who volunteer to serve community

At the height of the war the Women's Voluntary Service claimed the allegiance of a million women to provide the welfare rôle for civil defence. Today it is not sure of the number of helpers it can actually call on but it is sure it still has an essential job.

The service's lack of statistics was borne out yesterday when the first annual report was made—33 years after the service's foundation.

The Dowager Marchioness of Reading decided the time had come to take account of achievements and wrote the foreword to the report a few days before her death, aged 77, last month.

The service has moved on from caring for evacuees to practical terms that is an ideal meals-on-wheels, care of the aged, non-medical assistance in

By MALCOLM STUART

hospitals, and even to lectures on drug problems to parents of children about to enter secondary schools.

As to the rather middle-class and middle-aged image, the members half admit it and half deny it. "It is natural that we turn to the women best able to help us," said Mrs Charles Clode, vice-chairman of the now Women's Royal Voluntary Service. "They obviously tend to be most useful when they have some degree of independence from their children and home commitments."

"Younger women are taking much more responsibility. Those of us who were members during the war are giving way to women between 40 and 50. In practical terms that is an ideal age range for our sort of work but plenty of people in their

20s and 30s are able to help us to some extent."

The right to appoint a new chairman rests with the Home Secretary. In fact, the only man who has so far exercised it was Sir Samuel Hoare who asked Lady Reading to form the WVS in 1938. The society receives an annual grant from the Home Office of a little under £1 million. It has a tiny group of paid officials, no ranks, and a not very precise rôle as the volunteer welfare arm for local authorities.

A very few councils have little use for the WVS, preferring to run such outlets as meals-on-wheels through their own paid social services departments. The majority lean heavily on the service.

The service served more than 10 million meals to the house-bound last year, had workers in 1,311 hospitals, ran 2,317 clubs, and provided countless items of clothing for families and discharged prisoners.

Women fight for a say

By KEITH HARPER

The five representatives on the women's section of the National Executive Committee of the Labour Party are not yet down and out—a last-minute rescue attempt is being made on Wednesday by the National Women's Advisory Council, which is demanding that the NEC receives a deputation to hear its pleas.

At the same time Mr Joe Gormley, the president of the National Union of Mine Workers, will also have his say on the place of women at Transport House. He was not present when the executive, at its meeting several months ago, decided to scrap the women's section and reallocate the five seats to the constituencies.

Mr Gormley will urge that the decision of the women's section be rescinded. He wants instead to adopt the party's original strategy and give the constituencies only two seats and the trade unions three.

The advisory council is astonished that it was not consulted before the NEC took its decision. Why, it wants to know, can no provision be made to allow the voice of women to continue to be heard on the executive? Apparently the five in question, Mrs Shirley Williams, Mrs Judith Hart, Mrs Lena Jeger, Lady Waller, and Mrs Renée Short, all feel the council has a point.

After the court hearing Mr Finch, still stunned, said: "I am glad I have got all this over with. I had been thinking of joining the Legion for some time, and when I was charged with the offence, I thought I would rather get out of the country than face the music. I picked the Spanish Foreign Legion rather than the traditional French Legion because the Spanish were still in the Sahara Desert, and that is where I wanted to go."

When he had completed his three years, the Legion, he said, tried to persuade him to sign on again but he replied: "No thank you."

Mr Finch, who was the only Briton in a company of 100, mainly made up of Germans, had his fare paid back to Barcelona and then he hitch-hiked to England. He was arrested on Saturday soon after landing. Before returning to his parents' home in Horwich, he said: "Now I intend to get a job and settle down. It's all been so stupid."

By our Correspondent

A man strangled his wife with a dressing-gown cord during a row over money, dragged her body into a spare room, and nailed up the door, Sussex Assizes at Lewes was told yesterday. The body was found 11 weeks later.

Roy Allen (42), an unemployed mortuary attendant, of Portland Road, Hove, was found not guilty of murder but guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Mr Justice Paull told him: "I feel you were put in a position in which you had reason to lose your temper."

ing prosecution by mixing radial tyres of different manufacture on the same axle. The man saw one of his Dunlop tyres in a badly cracked condition and had it replaced, simply asking for a radial tyre. A Michelin tyre was put on.

He was told at his own garage that putting a steel-braced radial with a textile-braced radial on the same axle was illegal, and an officer at a Metropolitan Police garage told him it was "not exactly illegal" but

Cult of ancient god spreads

By DENNIS JOHNSON

ABOUT eighty scholars from all parts of the world will go to Manchester University next month to consider launching as a new, independent university subject the study of the history and influence of the ancient god Mithra.

Until now, Mithra-worship, which can be traced back 3,000 years in India and Iran, has been studied as part of other branches of learning, notably by archaeologists, classicists, and orientalist. But its influence is considered to have been so important that knowledge and research should be brought together under the heading of Mithraic Studies.

A study congress at a Manchester hall of residence will be attended by authorities on the subject from Japan, India, Iran, Canada, America, and possibly Russia, under the chairmanship of the orientalist Sir Harold Bailey, Professor Emeritus at Queen's College, Cambridge.

According to the organisers of the congress, Mr John Hinnells, lecturer in comparative religion at Manchester, newly discovered archaeological finds and texts on Mithra will be revealed for the first time.

In Iran, the congress is regarded as so significant that the Imperial court has recognised it as part of the official celebrations of the nation's founding, 2,500 years ago, by Cyrus the Great.

Mr Hinnells said that Mithra was still venerated by the Hindus, Parsis, and Zoroastrians. The god was assimilated by the Roman Empire and, according to some experts, a number of important Christian beliefs and practices have their origins in early Mithraic worship.

At present, Manchester University, where the first chair in comparative religion was established in 1904, offers the only undergraduate course in Britain in the ancient religion of Iran, Zoroastrianism, and the Indian, Iranian, and Roman branches of Mithraic worship. The congress will be held from July 13 to 20.

The long arm of the law

The law yesterday caught up with Anthony Finch, who fled the country and joined the Spanish Foreign Legion for three years after stealing a length of copper wire worth £150.

While he endured the hardships of soldiering in the Sahara, police in Horwich, Lancashire, waited for him to return. They knew where he was because he sent them a letter asking if the offence could be dropped when he eventually returned home. He did not receive a reply.

Yesterday, two days after arriving in Britain, bearded Finch, aged 29, stood in the dock at Bolton and pleaded guilty to stealing the copper wire. He was fined £25 and ordered to forfeit £10 bail for not appearing in court in April, 1968. He was also ordered to pay within six weeks or go to prison for 35 days.

After the court hearing Mr Finch, still stunned, said: "I am glad I have got all this over with. I had been thinking of joining the Legion for some time, and when I was charged with the offence, I thought I would rather get out of the country than face the music. I picked the Spanish Foreign Legion rather than the traditional French Legion because the Spanish were still in the Sahara Desert, and that is where I wanted to go."

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By IAN BREACH, Motoring Correspondent

Confusion affecting the law on car tyres has arisen after a motorist was prosecuted for using tyres in a dangerously worn condition in spite of the tyre company designer's insistence that the worn parts were "nonfunctional areas."

This was said to expose thousands of drivers to prosecution on the same grounds. The major tyre companies are examining the situation.

A motorist told the Guardian yesterday he had been advised by a police officer, that he was risk-

Silence over Church unity

By BADEN HICKMAN Churches Correspondent

The Methodist hierarchy in Britain is expected to do its utmost to see that the Church Conference, which opens Harrogate on Friday, main a diplomatic silence.

No motion on the controversial issue appears on the agenda. The new president, the Rev. Kenneth Wright, Chairman of Newcastle upon Tyne Diocese is also expected to avoid reference to the subject in presidential address.

The Methodists want to keep perfectly clear, among things, that they have their full share towards in the two churches. It is no to the general synod of Church of England, next two weeks later in York, settle the matter. Methodist Conference has declared its desire to a last year's vote was an impressive majority of 79 per cent.

The Anglican general which has assumed the place of the old Convocation Canterbury and York, was asked to give its "provis approval" on July 14. In the convocations voted favour of the proposals by the majority of 75 per as then required. Next month only a simple 51 per majority by each of the houses—bishops, clergy, laity—will be required to the scheme before the die for their views.

Yesterday a Methodist ment said the church was the outcome of the meeting with "close inter The dissentient groups, ever, are less restrained. Anglican Association and Voice of Methodism, but which believe the scheme divisive and theologically unsound, are writing to member of the synod.

The Anglican Association which has recruited supporters under the patron of Archbishop Lord F. wants the present set totally rejected. The Rev. Most Rev. of Kemerton, Tewkesbury, secretary of association, said yesterday opposition had grown to unity plan since 1969. Methodist opponents may try to engineer a debate conference on an emerg motion or a technical point.

A report by the church community relations commission will be on the agenda. year, conference will be to special scheme has been set to help immigrants. Meth ministers in holiday resorts providing colleagues war among immigrants with names and addresses of ladies willing to war bookings from black and alike.

The church, which has sistenty opposed alcohol drink, while never making abstinence a condition of bership, is to review its po Evidence shows many mem and adherents no lo obtain. A working party I be set up to report next year. But conference will be re mented to urge the Gov ment to prohibit all form cigarette advertising, and make further restrictions smoking in public transport places of public entertainme

Plea to help save digs

Saxon remains buried at T worth, Staffordshire, could be destroyed by the end of century unless new deve ments were coordinated v excavations. The Tamw Research Committee said terday.

The town was acknowledged for its historic importance, committee said, but devel ment which was proceed faster than in any other hist town. "Too few people apiate the urgency of the situation, or the unique nature the remains."

Divorce for ex-MP

Mr Henry Hynd, Labour for Central Hackney, Lond NE until 1960, and for Accr ton, Lancashire to 1966, v granted a decree nisi in London Divorce Court yesterday. Judge Cohen held that marriage to Mrs Phyllis Em Hynd, had irretrievably brol down because they had been ing apart for more than 1 years.



Life's been one long giggle since Fred's been in Exports.

You got the order. You're home. What more does your wife expect? You're supposed to be the life and soul of the party? Doesn't she understand that after travelling, entertaining, tummy upsets, and waiting hours for planes that you've had it? She understands all right but she's been alone for six weeks—and a frazzled, humourless Fred isn't much like

the man she married. Some people think that to survive in exports, let alone get to the top, you must be a little crazy, dedicated though you are. We agree because we have our frustrations with the letters of credit to check, the shipping documents, the currency and all the other money matters. Your problems are our problems and we cope with them.

Generally speaking we're one of the calmer sides of your life.

There are less frustrating ways of making money—and less challenging. Which is why we're both in exporting.

BARCLAYS DCO

Exporters are special people. That's why we're a special bank.

Tyres raise a problem

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This was said to expose thousands of drivers to prosecution on the same grounds. The major tyre companies are examining the situation.

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250,000 extra homes needed in London

By BADEN Churches

BY OUR PLANNING CORRESPONDENT

The Metropolitan Council of London is expected to announce a shortage of between 225,000 and 250,000 homes could be permanently reduced, the GLC housing committee says in its annual report on the housing situation in London.

The report, which is the first to be published since the GLC was set up, says that the housing situation in London is "critical" and that the council must take action to meet the need for housing.

The GLC accepts the local authorities' rather narrow definition of homelessness to cover families without a roof over their heads. It is true that it does not include single people, but as the report says, "the need for accommodation for families, local authorities should be criticised for concentrating on them," the GLC says.

It does suggest, however, that the statistics for homelessness which are taken into account when children are taken into care.

But the real need is for more homes at rents which are affordable. The GLC is trying to do this by providing families from over-crowded inner London, but this is being helped by more building in the outer areas. New houses must play their part, but it must depend on the number of jobs available.

The GLC reaffirms that it can provide accommodation in London boroughs in emergency, by using its supply of properties which are increasingly difficult to let. The council also prepared to allocate more homes to the boroughs with

major problems of homelessness, but only if those councils are already doing all they can.

The GLC also says that the Department of Health and Social Security has power to pay the rent allowance direct to the landlord, public or private, where the family repeatedly fails to do so. But the Department is far too reluctant to do so. Most housing authorities would be prepared to let the arrears remain static while a family is in receipt of supplementary benefit, but they cannot go on letting the arrears grow indefinitely and eventually, where the Department will not cooperate, eviction becomes inevitable.

Another piece of London's housing problem is the historic Bloomsbury area. The council has been hit by the dust. Numbers six and eight Millman Street had been robbing for several years but they collapsed over the weekend, worn by age and the weather.

The houses were declared part of a slum clearance area five years ago, and the final decision to demolish them was taken in 1966. The Housing Society campaigned for their retention and conversion, and finally won, but their first scheme did not please Whitehall. It took three complete sets of plans before there was a final agreement on costings—necessary as the new flats were to be used for families off the housing list.

Last July Camden Council, which owned them, officially decided to sell the properties, but it was only last month that the council was exchanged with the society's housing association.

Gaol for poems to heiress

A young bar student's five poems to the grocery heiress Celia Sainsbury, aged 25, ended him in prison yesterday.

Mr Justice James committed the 19-year-old student to prison for contempt of court after hearing that he had written the poems to Miss Sainsbury in the past three weeks.

The judge said that sending poems was a breach of an undertaking Kythreotis gave on May 27 to Mr Justice Cantley that he would not communicate with Miss Sainsbury. "You were warned what would happen to you if you persisted," the judge said.

Miss Sainsbury, of Smith Square, Westminster, is the daughter of Sir Robert Sainsbury, chairman of the stores chain. She was not in court for the hearing. Last month she announced her engagement to Mr Conrad Blake, aged 29, son of a Kentish dye house manager.

Mr Anthony Barrowclough, for Miss Sainsbury, said Kythreotis first saw her when he was employed by her father's company. She worked in the personnel department. She did not want to become acquainted with him, and took steps to avoid meeting him.

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four weeks and four days and I thought the union owed me some strike pay. I told the shop stewards to take the money out of the pay they owed me."

He has now been expelled for paying no union subscriptions since the "kangaroo court" dispute. Mr Arthur Richardson, union officer at the works said yesterday that he told the company that the men on Mr Stubbs's assembly line would refuse to work alongside him. He said: "I see no reason why I should continue to negotiate for a man who is not in this union." The company said: "The union has gone about this matter in a fair way and has observed its rules. There is nothing we can do."

James Stubbs, aged 28, of James Road, Bagenhall, Staffordshire, who has four children, now earns £20 a week keeping the floor of the shop the Wilkins and Mitchell factory in which he used to work an assembler.

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Boatmen high and dry

By Oliver Pritchett

PITY the amateur sailor on the Thames just now. He has his yachting cap, his canvas shoes, and his hired cabin cruiser, but nowhere to go. Along the river they are moored in locks, cuts and backwaters waiting for the Thames floodwaters to go down and counting the days of their holiday floating by. At Maidenhead, nearly 60 cabin cruisers have been waiting to go since Saturday. Hired cruisers are not allowed to go to the Thames with currents as strong as they are at the moment.

The water yesterday had another 4ft. 3in. to go down and it was reckoned that the boats would have to wait until tomorrow before it was safe to venture out into the main stream. If it rains again they will have even longer to wait.

Mr F. W. Cawler, the lock keeper at Boulter's Lock, outside Maidenhead, said: "It's hard luck on them, after they have paid so much. Most of them are not used to boats and they would soon smash them up, the current is so strong. I feel very sorry for them."

Private boat owners may go on to the river at their own peril. "I advise them not to go," Mr Cawler said, "but you can't stop them."

Out in the main river the water looked dauntingly muddy and fast. Along the cut, Hilmar Andreassen, from Copenhagen, his wife Ytte, their two children, and their nephew were waiting in a hired cruiser to begin their week's holiday and their trip up river to Oxford. They arrived only yesterday and were impatiently watching the lock and white post which measured the level of the river. "We think the water is going down," Mrs Andreassen said cheerfully.

Tony Boyd and his seven friends from Wirral had paid £85 for their week on a cruiser and had been waiting philosophically since Saturday.

The boat owner had offered them a credit note, if they wanted to abandon the holiday and come back another



Mr J. F. Watson (left) from New Romney and Mr T. J. Owen from Folkestone waiting yesterday at Bushnell's yard where they have been since Saturday. They hope to get at least two days' cruising from their week's holiday

time, but Mr Boyd and his crew decided to stick it out and accept the other offer: a 50 per cent rebate for every day spent moored.

They have been drinking the time eating and drinking, playing crazy golf, and coarse fishing.

For Mr Bert Bushnell—who hires out the boats in Maidenhead—it is the worst June he

has known. Normally, at this time of the year, he takes £1,500 a week on cabin cruisers. "If they stay tied up all week now you can halve that for a start."

He is also losing £150 a week because he cannot hire out launches.

Only six people have decided to take the credit note; the rest are optimistic-

ally waiting for the water-level to go down. Mr Bushnell organised an outing for the frustrated boatmen to the Safari Park at Windsor and also persuaded them to switch moorings. "People get fed up, with looking at the same bit of scenery," he said. "You've got to shift them—otherwise they sit about like a lot of bloody stranded ducks."

Paint-spray youths must pay £260

A day trip from the East End of London to Southend on Sea, on which youths sprayed paint on cars and passers-by, cost seven of the party more than £260 each in fines at Southend magistrates' court yesterday.

Eight youths, aged from 16 to 22, admitted 47 charges of causing wilful damage to clothing and vehicles, and three charges of assault causing actual bodily harm to two youths and a girl who had paint sprayed in their eyes. The youngest accused was remanded to Southend juvenile court.

The youths also asked for a further 76 offences—47 of causing wilful damage and 29 of assault—to be considered. The total damage involved was to the value of £1,218.

Mr Richard Crabbe, prosecuting, said that on April 17 police received about 30 complaints from East London and South Essex about paint spraying. Three people had been taken to hospital after paint was squirted into their eyes.

That night, a van streaked with green and white paint was stopped in Southend. Inside were the eight defendants and three girls. There were also cans of paint, oil guns filled with green paint, and plastic bottles for washing-up liquid.

The eight belonged to a "greaser" gang and because of a row they decided to rough up East Ham "skinheads," Mr Crabbe said. They collected eggs, paint and lemon juice, for spraying crombie coats and mohair suits because of the stain it left. But soon they were indiscriminately spraying anyone, including a number of French schoolchildren.

The chairman, Mr Cyril Argent, told the youths it was "a stupid, dastardly plan, carried out with reckless abandon and complete disregard for the consequences."

One of the accused said: "We are fed up with skinheads coming down to Southend." Another said they realised their plan was stupid and wanted to pay compensation.

The eight were: Eric Christopher Francis (20), of Stambidge Road, Stambidge, Essex; Leigh Royston Clive Warner (17), of White Hart Lane, Hawkwell, Essex; Ian Robert Pooley (23), of Victoria Avenue, Southend; Denis Morgan (18), of Park Gardens, Hawkwell; Kevin Eric Burridge (17), of Sherbourne Road, London; Stuart Peter Kingston (17), and Keith William Cotgrove (19), both of Lower Road, Hockley, Essex; and Barry Richard Halls (18), of Fountain Lane, Hockley.

Halls was remanded on £50 bail to Southend juvenile court tomorrow for sentence. The others were each fined £150, and ordered to pay £100 compensation each and £10.45 costs.

Accused of killing girl

Brian Smith (30), guillotine operator, of Bradley Road, Stourbridge, appeared in court at Stourbridge yesterday accused of the murder of Tina Garrington, aged 8. He was remanded in custody until June 29.

Tina's body was found in undergrowth near a canal on Sunday. She had been missing from home at Enville Street, Stourbridge, since Saturday afternoon.

Tunnel under city plan

The route of proposed £5 millions tunnel beneath the Georgian centre of Bath was published yesterday five years after Professor Colin Buchanan first proposed it. People affected by the dual carriageway and tunnel have two weeks to make objections.

Supporters of the Buchanan plan say the tunnel, extending a third of a mile, is the only long-term solution to traffic problems and the preservation of the city's character. The local Labour Party challenges this and will fight the scheme and the sharp rise in rates it would entail.

The corporation will meet on July 5 to discuss the plans in secret and at its normal monthly meeting the following day will decide whether to ask Mr Peter Walker, Minister for the Environment, to approve the tunnel. Several public inquiries are certain to be held.

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James Stubbs, aged 28, of James Road, Bagenhall, Staffordshire, who has four children, now earns £20 a week keeping the floor of the shop the Wilkins and Mitchell factory in which he used to work an assembler.

He and 12 other men were by the AEU district court, told in January for crossing picket lines and going to work. He did not pay the fine, cause "I was on strike for

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MORE HOME NEWS,
PAGE 12

THOMAS WISEMAN

'Frankie (Sinatra) may at this moment lack credibility as a future President or Senator, but that's only because he's been typecast... with Mafia associations. A year or two of character engineering should change all that'

WITH HIS OFFICIAL retirement last week as an entertainer, Frank Sinatra, we are told, has entered upon a period of reflection and self-examination before embarking on the next stage of his legend. That something so essentially private as self-examination should be publicly announced ahead of the event, and that indeed there should already be informed guesses as to its outcome, is somehow appropriate to the occasion.

We are so accustomed to reading the minds of our great entertainers, so familiar with the twists and turns of their egos, the sudden thoughts that strike them in the dead of night (all of them newsworthy), that it doesn't seem impossible that we may have got the flash ahead of Frankie himself. Anyway, while he is lying fallow (for a few weeks) and cogitating the outcome of his cogitations is being predicted. It is thought that he is going to decide to throw in his lot with his one-time fellow star Governor Ronald Reagan and run for Senate on the Republican ticket.

Now it may only be my novelistic turn of mind but with a shudder of

intuition I suddenly see Sinatra and Reagan planning a soft shoe shuffle all the way to Washington.

And if Washington, why not the White House?

It may be that all our mind-reading is way out and that lying fallow in Las Vegas, or wherever, Frankie's thoughts are turning to other things, and if so I'd be glad to hear what they are. Meanwhile there is this premonitory flash that I keep getting.

Let it be said first of all that it isn't all that incredible that an actor should be in the White House: some people may think that the place has been occupied by nothing but actors for a long time. It may be that only an actor, a dealer in public and private faces, is able to get in there, and if this is so there might be a case for having a professional do it. It may be that it is now required of a President is that he gives a good performance in the part: credibility is the term borrowed from dramatic criticism and bestowed on the successful holders of high office, while those who fall down on the job are said to lack credibility.

In this sense Frankie may at this moment lack credibility as a future

President or Senator, but that's only because he's been typecast in unlighted parts, with Mafia-type associations; a year or two of character engineering should soon change all that. He is ready for his sensational new role. The techniques and principles of show business have become so pervasive that there is nothing fundamentally incompatible between being a President and being an entertainer. On the one hand politics have increasingly relied upon entertainment value, and on the other entertainers in their rapid climb to the top of the heap have evidently become bored with just pretending. Why do your thing in a studio set when you can have a Governor's palace to do it in?

It all works by publicity—this is the element that we allow to determine nearly all our choices in nearly all matters, from sexual partners to holiday resorts to leaders and superstars. And since publicity is all (or nearly all), anybody who can get it in sufficient quantities is a good bet for any of the positions in our society that are awarded on the basis of public acclaim.

One of the things that publicity does is to create people. In Hollywood they

have always talked openly in such terms. But what isn't perhaps appreciated is the literal truthfulness of such a claim—the sense in which a Marilyn Monroe or a Frank Sinatra were and are the products of their publicity. It is sometimes thought that what is being created by publicity is just images, but it's everything: people and presidents are made that way too.

Publicity is an impersonal appetite that feeds on the conceits of its victims, whom it swallows and digests often without them even being aware of what has happened to them. The victims seem to desire to be swallowed up in this way; and publicity itself (which is not the same as the people who dispense it) has needs, which roughly speaking correspond to people's desires to see certain myths constantly re-enacted (the myth of the rise and the myth of the fall are two of the most constant that one sees all the time being played out, and they are implemented by people not aware of being executives of a mass day-dream).

That serious men have largely fallen in with the requirements of publicity indicates how deep is the desire to see oneself mythologised: having accepted the devices and standards of

show business (charisma and all that) politicians and statesmen are in no position to complain if the actors now move in. What we seem to have created is the concept that visibility is based on publicity. Someone that everybody hasn't heard of lacks credibility. Conversely, anyone that is known to everybody has charisma. And the story goes that it is the people with this charisma and this fame who run the world.

There is a sort of tacit assumption that the most important people are the ones we hear most about. And this being so, they are the ones who tend to go to the top of polls and charts and sales lists and to get elected to office, which means we hear still more of them. The system ensures that publicity is self-perpetuating. But all of this is show-business, and does not represent what really happens in the world, the real business of running the world goes on quietly and often unseen, and is mostly done by people with no time for the charades of playing at greatness.

At least I hope that this is still so. It must be getting harder and harder for such men to retain belief in their own credibility if they never hear of themselves.

TWICKENHAM

Meirion Bowen

Panufnik

WHERE THERE'S a festival there are always Americans—but few of the calibre of Leopold Stokowski. The lucky organisers of Richmond Arts Festival managed to capture both Stokowski and the British premiere of Andrzej Panufnik's "Universal Prayer" for the final concert at Twickenham Parish Church. The church was packed for the occasion, and BBC TV were there to record it for later showing.

This final programme was no mere publicity gimmick however; rather a well-planned homage to Alexander Pope, who spent most of his working life in Twickenham and lies buried in the parish church. Part one of the programme was thus given over to readings of Pope's poetry and prose, chosen by Harold Pinter and read by Vivien Merchant, Dorothy Tutin, and Pinter himself. Then, after free wine on the church lawn, we returned for the Panufnik piece.

Panufnik's setting of Pope's slightly untidy "Universal Prayer" for soloists, female voices, three harps and organ, won accolades from the New York press when Stokowski gave it its first performance there last year. I confess I couldn't quite see what was so innovative about it, though I reckon it to be among the most successful of Panufnik's works all the same. Symmetrical in construction, the work maintains an extremely cohesive line of thought throughout. The stanzas of the poem are set for the soloists only, with the instruments providing commentaries, even the chorus (the Louis Halsey Singers and Cantanti Camerati, subconducted discreetly by Louis Halsey) contributes various aleatory passages of a fragmentary nature.

The setting is obviously well conceived for its forces, and the soloists, April Cantelo, Helen Watts, Ian Partridge, and Roger Stalman, clearly relished their vocal opportunities. Stokowski welded his work into an impressive whole, neatly pointing its contrasts of tempo and mood. It was, to be sure, a festival piece, even if its idiom and structure embarked on new musical territory: certainly not a successor to the "Rite of Spring," as many had claimed.

WOLVERHAMPTON

Robert Ray

Paul Hill

PAUL HILL, a young Wolverhampton based photographer is a regular contributor to the colour magazines, the Guardian, the Observer, the Sunday Mirror, and the Financial Times. He was also Midlands photographer of the year in 1967. Apart from the undoubted talent of the photographs, his exhibition at Wolverhampton Art Gallery until July 4 is also important because it is the first of its kind in the town.

There are fifty photographs on show, and the general feeling is of instant freedom from contemporary urban living. There are humorous shots which border on the work of Robert Doisneau, like the two pictures of Enoch Powell (what better subject?) on his election campaign, doffing his hat to an old woman. Heaven only knows why she is grinning, but she sums up the slapstick associated with politics. Most of his works depict street corners, with old houses, ramps of modern underpasses and his use of the harsh sunlight or shadows adds an extra dimension to the man-made angles: in the scenes inside a Hindi prayer house, or in the aimless curiosity of two old women, staring into a furniture store. Throughout the exhibition, there is this overwhelming feel of Us and Today, and, more specifically, the life rhythm of the Midlands. These are pictures which will not only appeal to the enthusiastic camera fiend, but also to those whose life and environment he depicts.

PARIS

Bradley Winterton

Robert Wilson

I HAVE HARDLY room to do more than signal the arrival of the most brilliant and revolutionary theatre with Robert Wilson's Byrd Hoffman School of Byrds from New York. The greatest art cannot be described, only suggested, so imagine the worlds of Magritte, Traherne and Faure united in a

review



Panufnik: Twickenham

spectacle that suggests the elimination of the very boundaries of art itself. For not only does this play move across many genres, but it extends beyond art into life in that its central point of focus is the life of one of its principal actors, a teenage deaf-mute boy. For five hours, through six scenes, figures move in silence and slow-motion. As you adjust your sense of time, the gestures become intensely eloquent and meaningful. The effect is of moments of eternity held, of time dissolved through the repetition of a single phrase of music.

Yet this push far ahead into the world of the future (not technological but consciousness-expanded) is essentially theatrical. It's totality of the medium. It even brings creaking back the scenery of rising moons and descending angels, but into a state of trance. For this is a theatrical collage of staged dreams. Robert Wilson's theatre marks the final supremacy of the director as the creative theatre artist. Originally a painter, he is now animating his creations on stage through the principles of modern freedom. He has distilled one of the essences of theatre, creating worlds of pure imagery, alternately private and archetypal.

The accompanying "Prologue," being staged elsewhere in the afternoons, is very different, an environmental, multi-media, dance, ritual around the moment of lost hearing, followed by a journey through into another world. Yet somehow the sanctity of all our inner worlds is being celebrated through a choreography of stillness and a bristling of silence. Here, if anywhere, is the theatre of the future, of a consciousness struggling for recognition—a post-schizophrenic, post-materialist world, relaxed, liberated, meditative and visionary. It's the profound soul returning to drama. Since the old theatre died we've had darkness and anguish. Here is the light.

COPENHAGEN

Michael Reynolds

Music year

ALTHOUGH most musical people are aware that this year's International Society for Contemporary Music Festival is now under way in London, the fact that a longer-term musical festival has also started seems largely to have escaped notice. Very little publicity, it seems to me, has been given to the fact that the beginning of June marked the start of a Scandinavian year of music in this country, but in London, and up and down the country (especially at festivals like Aldeburgh and Cheltenham), there will be opportunities to sample the works of composers whom we hardly know here. Even the ISCM list reveals only two Scandinavian names—Norgaard (Denmark) and Hambraeus (Sweden).

Hitherto it has been necessary to go, for instance, to Denmark in order to gain an impression of what and how much is being done—not only in music per se, but in some highly inventive music-television, such as Per Norgaard's "Grooving" for piano (you see the dampers only, and how aware it makes of pedalling and legato), or Ingolf Gahld's music theatre television "Seven Scenes to Orpheus" and the Ionescu-Flindt beat ballet, "The Triumph of Death," a ghastly vision of bubonic plague.

The theme of death, one so prevalent in programmatic modern works, also comes into Ib Nornholm's "The Young Park," a piece of music theatre which the Jutland Opera have recently toured in the larger cities of Denmark. The title comes from a poem of the same name by Paul Valéry, from which the Danish poet Inger Christensen in collaboration with her husband has evolved the text.

"The Young Park" exists on two planes—the physical and the psychological—and the three couples are simultaneously real people locked in a park overnight and also symbols of human desires and moods. The female character, E, for instance, is longing; the male E's death, whom longing finds so physically attractive. Longing, death being the opposite of creation cannot himself have sex with longing, but has to appoint a surrogate to perform the act, even though death has personally been the water. Finally death is killed, and the other five

rejoice, but the kiss of longing returns him to life.

Nornholm, who was born in Copenhagen in 1931, treats this text in a manner which dramatically is most viable. He does not attempt to assault the ear with extremes of discord and dynamics, and his vocal writing is such that much of the time it was possible to appreciate from a quite conventional standpoint the beautiful tone of mezzo Edith Guillaume (Danish, in spite of the name). He misjudges, to my mind, at two points: the beginning and the end.

QEH POETRY

John Ezard

Pablo Neruda

THE CHILEAN poet Neruda is a friend of J. D. Bernal, the English scientist and peace campaigner poet who is currently very ill. He came to England for Bernal's 70th birthday Festschrift on Sunday and read a poem which asserted without preliminaries that his friend's name cried from a bell tower, would release flights of white doves, and displace waves of light.

His audience might have agreed with the tribute, to a pioneer campaigner for social responsibility in science, but it was plainly uneasy with the way Neruda put it. We aren't used today to such vatic confidence and floridity in a toastmaster, let alone a poet. The efforts of a Spanish-speaking section of the audience to start a standing ovation for Neruda's entrance, failed conspicuously. He was not as he apparently is in Chile "heard almost with the intensity of a religious prayer." This poet who makes so many old fashioned gestures at the sky and uses words like "dream," "truth," "wanderer," "faith," "madness," and "earth," may be a good choice for President Allende's ambassador to France, the country of Claudel to whose tradition he belongs, but in the nose-to-the-ground England of Adrian Mitchell, who preceded him in the bill, he is a discomfiting anomaly.

Even so, Neruda deserved on this showing to expand his Anglo-Saxon reputation. In Alastair Reid, who read in tandem with him, he has at last found a superlative translator who can render both his tighter images like "the distances bred / towards" and his lengthier conceits such as "why does the rose amuse itself / Changing the colour of its dreams?" An earlier translator once gave his phrase "Cantan las cacerolas" a poem celebrating the smaller joys of marriage as "a singing of casseroles."

Linguists more used to euphony would have translated this as "a chortling of casseroles." This is a tiny but important point, because Neruda's English popularity will depend—until we are in a mood to cope with his immensities—on his subsidiary gift for conversational domestic verse of Auden calibre.

SHEFFIELD

Merete Bates

Mark Gertler

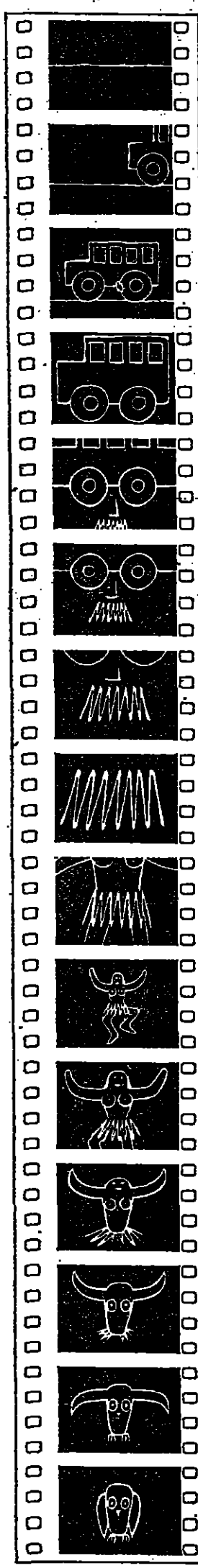
MARK GERTLER is one of our painters little known and probably less liked both in his day and this. His ugly, pungent realism could not make the fashionable, abstract vorticism proudly recorded in British history as the style of his day. Even less could it make it today. The faintest attempt to identify is smashed by faults like big feet on eggshells. He's an academic or a cynic, and his today's more pretentious amateur. What he hadn't the control to manage proportion without grotesque distortion, colour without tasteless crudity. "I've lost all interest in work not done directly from nature." What has he to do with pop, op, deep space or whatever? With Warhol, Stella, Lichtenstein? With today? Yet more than one painting in his hopefully organised retrospective not only moves but sticks in your soul like a new seed.

He is a realist. But the word embraces a different intention, very different methods and results. In general it implies balance towards objectivity. The painter sticks up his canvas in front of a visual reality and—with greater or lesser success—gets the facts of that visual reality in shape, colour and tone, down on the painting. Though he may choose subjectively the angle of vision, street or nude, after that the subject dominates. The work becomes an impersonal exercise in detachment, accuracy: the artist an eye. But Mark Gertler is a peculiar kind of realist. Very personal. Involved. Visual realism is for him only a means, not an end. Far more than most he physically takes bits of his own life, like his own flesh and puts them together in a painting. His realism goes far deeper, beyond the usual kind of realism, to the meaning of what he paints.

Some of these notices appeared in later editions yesterday.

The flicker trickers

Dennis Gifford reports on the jerky history of animation as it was unveiled at the eighth international festival



Chalk-talk act with variations

The partners had a big name but little else, so they settled for a distribution arrangement. Edison was to have all their negatives and pay them a royalty of two cents a foot for any prints sold. It was under this arrangement that Jimmy Blackton made the world's first animated cartoon film, "The Enchanted Drawing," a conjuring act in which a man, a conjurer adept at inventing illusions, had converted the projector into a camera and they were making their own films. They called themselves the Vitaphone Company of America. Edison promptly sued.

Blackton caught the movie bug. With his friend Albert Smith, he bought a projector and went into exhibition. Inside a few months Smith, a conjurer adept at inventing illusions, had converted the projector into a camera and they were making their own films. They called themselves the Vitaphone Company of America. Edison promptly sued.

Blackton drinks some wine, then notices the face's mouth has turned down gloomily. He gives the face a drink, and it smiles. He draws a top hat on its head, and sketches in a cigar: each time the expression changes by itself. In less than a minute, the face changes seven times, while the bottle, glass, top hat and cigar change from the real thing to drawings and back to reality. Essentially a trick picture utilising the technique of cutting film and rejoining it to achieve the changes, "The Enchanted Drawing" was the first step along the road to Anney where cartoon films from America, Poland, and Yugoslavia last week shared the Grand Prix at the eighth International Festival of Animation.

Here in the rain-soaked Alps, hundreds of animators and cartoonists from around the world paid homage to Jimmy Blackton, applauding his flickering tricks as 71 years later, the little reel was brought back to life. Preserved by a trick of law that required early motion pictures to be deposited as positive prints on paper for copyright registration, "The Enchanted Drawing" was restored to celluloid by a Los Angeles ex-detective, Kemp R. Niver, as part of a painstaking project of reconstruction. Hitherto known only as a catalogue title, "The Enchanted Drawing" now stands revealed as the first attempt to make a drawing move on a cinema screen. For animated cartoons actually predate the cinematograph.

Part of this year's festival, and a continuing attraction for tourists, is

the exhibition of animation history mounted in the ancient chateau overlooking the lake. Here you can trace the moving cartoon from the Thaumatrope, up through the ever-revolving Zoetrope (a band which provides the festival with its symbol: the little man with the travelling head), to a superb reconstruction of the Praxinoscope. This invention of Emile Reynaud's projected whole programmes of hand-drawn picture stories in full colour movement to Parisian audiences from 1890, six years before Lumière perfected his cinematograph.

One of Reynaud's productions, "Fauve Pierrot" (1892), has been carefully reconstructed on film. Using Reynaud's original artwork, it was shown during the retrospective, where its simple style, pleasant colour, and period charm won a new audience. To the wider world of Emile Cohl, whose real name was Courtet, was a comic strip artist whose work was so popular in England that he drew directly for London magazines. Several of his original strips are displayed in the exhibition, and some of his early animation was seen in the retrospective. Cohl was the first man to make a fully-animated cartoon film, one which stood on drawing alone for its existence: "Fantasmagorie" (1908) and its successors practised what Klee was to preach: "taking a line for a walk." Cohl's style was metamorphosis, a living line which turned faces into objects and figures into patterns before your very eyes.

Cohl also developed the technique of the cut-out: paper marionettes with hinged limbs which acted flatly against drawn backgrounds. This economical device was seized on by the British, who turned out dozens of patriotic flag-wavers following the declaration of 1914. One such, "The U-Tube," was lent by the Imperial War Museum. Lancelot Speed, the father of the British School of animation, appeared in accelerated action, inking in the invention of Kaiser Bill, and Little Willie: an Under-ground Tube from Berlin to Birmingham. With glad cries of "Deutschland Tuber Alles!" the dam pots of Potsdam take the wrong turning and end up in the Arctic: "Oh, I say, papa! We are up the Pole!"

Oceanic escapades with buxom mermaids

But the discovery of the festival is clearly Captain Grog. This bulb-nosed sea-dog's oceanic escapades with buxom mermaids were animated by Victor Bergdahl from 1915, and recently rediscovered by Torsten Jungstadi, an archivist working for Swedish television. Jungstadi's documentary, "Mannen Bekom Kapten Grog," traces the history of this interesting animator whose work provided an escape from a showish wife, back to the sea he loved but could no longer enjoy. Once a sailor, Bergdahl had fallen from high rigging to suffer severe injury. He became a painter of seascapes, and later animated the sea for his films with care and a completeness unequalled until Disney. The rolling of his waves, the dash and the splash, remain in the brain when the eggs are all gone. "Captain Grog Has His Portrait Painted" (1917) is Bergdahl's other tour-de-force: the old man visits his creator, and live action of Bergdahl himself is mixed with superimposed animation in a riot of magical chases and long beach scenes. In America produced his more famous "Out of the Inkwell." This double-exposed technique was the only style missing from this year's crop of the world's animation. Every other trick in the flicker-book, from cut-outs to Cohl's moving line, could be seen again in the new work by the young men of animation. Pioneers' names may have been forgotten, but their lines live on.

WHAT THEY ARE DOING TO EBENEZER'S TOWN

Richard Carr reports on a house sales hall which is better designed than the houses

SEVENTY YEARS AGO, Sir Ebenezer Howard founded at Letchworth the world's first garden city. For Letchworth the pioneering continues, not alas in the way houses are designed, but in the way they are sold.

This is not the first time that Waters have called in consultant designers to prepare an exhibition to tell one of their developments, rather than leaving the main effort to wait until a show house—the usual sales weapon—can be opened on the site. The idea was first tried in Croxford in 1969, when the Conrad Design Group put up a cruciform building with circular turrets at each corner. But for Letchworth, the builders called in Keith Albarn, who had already built a fun palace at Girvan in Ayrshire.

The emphasis on the history of Letchworth in the exhibition underlines the failure of Letchworth since the war. Once an inspired attempt at community living which kept the whole town vegetarian until the 20s, and dry until the first pub was allowed ten years ago, there seems little sense of community about most of the recent developments, though Waters, by building their houses in clusters each containing several different types, are attempting to re-establish patterns laid down in Letchworth in the 20s, patterns which go against the current demands—by buyers and local authorities alike—for detached houses laid out in straight rows. Efforts are also being made by the builders, the First Garden City Corporation, and by Hertfordshire

County Council to set up a nursery school and community centre which could serve as a social focal point for the area, but the difficulty in doing even this shows how little progress has been made since the idea of such centres was first advocated by Henry Morris in the 1920s.

For the individual houses—private or otherwise—come up to the standards set in Letchworth 30 or 40 years ago. Those privately owned tend to be full of their own conceit with little thought about how they relate to the houses around them or to their neighbours. Most of these built publicly are usually repeats of a few standard patterns which, instead of enhancing their surroundings, depend on the surroundings to relieve the monotony.

John, in LTO

FASHION GUARDIAN

On and offshore by Alison Adburgham

IS EASY enough in our pictures to pick out the girls who stay on dry land. Their outfit may be considered "offshore" because it comes from Simpson's Breakaway Shop where you can see the best Continental things and get expert advice. For example, their wet suits are Piel of France, the first to be patterned, and are much more attractive than the plain ones available elsewhere. They are also more comfortable because they are more pliable and have brushed nylon insides. By the way, the same token Simpson's PVC jackets are lined with jersey. They have old-fashioned blazer suits by M. Mac of Finland, and the most enviable cotton denim shirts, fashionably faded. The smallest size is 38 inch chest and girls are wearing them.

Windports are specialising in sailing clothes at their new branch in the Hampton Arcade Knightsbridge—low priced, practical, protective gear, together with the essential buoyancy and good advice. They stock "Sea chest" brand clothes by Shore Sailing. Offshore Sailing have their own retail shops except one at Salcombe, and are concentrating upon wholesale and mail order. Their catalogue write to Offshore 1 Mail Order Department, Wallingford Road, Kingsbridge, Devon.

Another nail in couture's coffin

MICHAEL of Carlos Place is closing his couture house. The main reason is shortage of tailoring staff. For years now, he has had difficulty in replacing his older work-people as they retired, and it had reached the point when it was becoming impossible to put on a full collection and to cope with the rush of orders that follow—particularly after the autumn collection, shown in July, when most of his American clients come over.

Michael has made this decision while at the crest of his reputation as a couturier. His strength has always been in the strict austerity of his coats and suits, and he says he does not wish through lack of tailoring staff to become just an expensive dress maker. And there are other reasons. Couture, he believes, is becoming an anachronism—it is anti our way of life. There are still people with the money for it, but the whole tempo of rich people has changed. They have no time for interminable fittings, and don't want to wait weeks for their clothes to be made. Michael's most chic customer now dashes in for one fitting and tells them to get on with it—more fittings will only spoil the line. "And really," Michael says, "she is absolutely right."

Michael's house model Ingrid Walker, who wore his clothes so superbly that she epitomised the

Michael look is retiring from modelling and starting an out-of-London boutique. Michael himself whose work as fashion consultant to Marks and Spencer increases all the time as the speed of fashion increases has in addition other plans—plans, Michael says, that have more relevancy than couture to this day and age.

Making her Woolmark

MADAME CLAUDE-HELENE NEFF, director of the International Wool Fashion Office in Paris, has one of the world's top jobs in fashion. She was over here last week to open a new Woolmark Fabric Centre at the International Wool Secretariat's London premises. It is difficult to find the right adjectives to describe Mme Neff. Elegant, chic, and charming are all accurate, but totally inadequate. Some IWS literature describes her as a "dynamic Frenchwoman," and this is an idea of her personality.

Her career began at the age of 19 when she opened her own boutique in Paris during the war, and subsequently two other successful boutiques. Later she went to the US and became fashion co-ordinator for the vast Sears-Roebuck Company. She returned to Paris in 1961, joined the IWS and suggested they should set up an international wool fashion office. This she organised, and she now directs and supervises the

work of fashion advisers in the 26 branch offices throughout the world. She travels here, there, and everywhere, to attend conventions, lectures, and prestige fashion shows; and en passant has managed to have three children, who are now aged 22, 20 and 13. Yes, I think one could call her dynamic.

The Woolmark Fabric Centre has been established to enable dress designers, manufacturers, retailers, and the fashion press... to see, two seasons ahead, samples of virtually the whole production of British and Irish pure new wool fabrics. It will introduce garment manufacturers to mills and knitters whose fabrics they wish to use; and they also commission about 100 designs a year from international textile designers which the IWS offers to fabric mills on an exclusive basis. The IWS also recently established two fabric development sections, one for woven cloth and one for knitted fabrics, to stimulate new developments.

A design styling service offers sketches and cutting patterns from Paris to manufacturers of women's and children's clothes; and every six months an international colour card is distributed to spinners and cloth manufacturers 18 months ahead of the retail selling season. It may not seem of enormous international import that the pale pastels which came in this Spring are predicted to become "acid pastels" in Spring 1972. But fashion begins with fabrics and it is important to exporting producers to tune in on the international wave length.



FRANK MARTIN



FRANK MARTIN

Designed by Su at Mr Darren, cotton denim blue and white half sleeve jacket, wide revers (top right); denim blue shorts to match approx £9 together at Neatawear shops; Worth, all branches; Sybil Richards shops. Canvas hat by Bermona, approx £2 at D. H. Evans, Oxford Street. White over the knee socks 39p at Etam. Blue suede sandals, cork sole, £3.99 at Sacha.

Bonded orlon striped blazer with white trousers (above) by Jinty, approx £15 at Fontana, Sloane Square. White skinny rib orlon jumper (worn under blazer) by Paladin, approx £2.25 at all branches of Miss Selfridge. Straw hat by Edward Mann, approx £2 at John Lewis Partnership stores; Fenwicks, New Bond Street.

Cotton check smock top (right), full sleeves, pockets at hips; with plain trousers £9.75 together at all branches of Wallis. Canvas hat by Bermona.

Lycra all-in-one wet suits by Piel (below centre) in a navy/red/white pattern, £34. Sunglasses £6.95. From the Breakaway shop at Simpson (Piccadilly) Ltd.

Anorak (below left) in red or yellow nylon edged with white, white towel lining, £9. Non-crease, washable Crimplene trousers in white or navy £7. White towelling sailing cap £1.75. Blue/white sailing shoes £2.50. Also from the Breakaway shop.

PVC red three-quarter jacket with hood (bottom right), £12.50, matching shorts £4.25, sou' wester £2; red and white spotted T-shirt in cotton/rayon £3. From the Breakaway shop.



SIDNEY HARRIS



SIDNEY HARRIS



FRANK MARTIN



SIDNEY HARRIS

SW Africa: Britain's duty

South-west Africa is perhaps the most blatant of the many issues in Southern Africa on which Britain and France have taken positions on the wrong side of the international fence. Yesterday's decision by the International Court of Justice in the Hague only confirms how short-sighted the British position is. The ICJ has now ruled in an advisory opinion that South Africa's presence in South-west Africa (Namibia) is illegal and ordered her to withdraw. It also advises UN members that they are under an obligation to refrain from any acts that imply recognition of the legality of South Africa's presence, or that lend it support.

The decision takes the legal argument over South-west Africa a major step forward. In 1966, in a judgment which delighted South Africa at the time, the court said it could not adjudicate on applications made against South Africa by Ethiopia and Liberia. The grounds were that the two countries had no direct interest or claims in the territory. Pretoria wrongly interpreted the judgment to mean that the ICJ was saying it could not rule on the wider issue of South Africa's right to continue the mandate originally granted by the League of Nations after the First World War.

Now the court has ruled on the wider issue, and the judgment by a large majority goes against South Africa. Its opinion is advisory

and not binding, but it ought not to need a binding opinion by the ICJ to bring recalcitrant UN members like Britain and France into line. The moral weight of the case is overwhelming enough in a territory to which South Africa has exported all the brutalities of apartheid. Under its miserable education system only 3 out of 1,000 African children in primary schools go on to secondary school. African wages are so low that the South African Institute of Race Relations commented in 1967 that "the majority of Africans must find it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to afford an adequate diet."

It was this kind of slave labour which the American Government refused to exploit when it announced last year that export-import credit guarantees will not be available for American trade with South-west Africa. In January this year the West German Government refused to give similar credits to a big mining contractor, interested in the newly-discovered uranium deposits. Yet Britain, under a policy approved first by the Labour Government, has allowed the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority to contract to buy this uranium mined by a subsidiary of the Rio Tinto Zinc corporation. The least that Whitehall should do in the aftermath of yesterday's decision in the Hague is to end this arrangement.

An embarrassment of riches

A student of British economic statistics might be forgiven for suspecting that Lewis Carroll is alive and working in Whitehall. For the author of "Alice through the Looking Glass" would take pleasure in seeing how, in contemporary economics, black has become white and up down. The boom in National Savings is a case in point. For years the British public has been exhorted by successive governments to save more. Inadequate savings, it was suggested, were the cause of low investment, industrial backwardness, and the whole dreary cycle of stop-go. As recently as in his Budget speech in April the Chancellor made obeisance to this orthodox view of economic virtue and announced a series of changes, including a monthly premium bond prize of £50,000, designed to make National Savings even more attractive. But against the background of rising unemployment and stagnant growth it now looks as if the recent national enthusiasm for savings is more of an obstacle than a help to economic recovery.

The upsurge in savings has taken the Government and many others completely by surprise. Last April the Chancellor was confidently predicting that the largest slice of the extra pay awards won this year would be spent. They have not been spent. Rather it seems that people have used the extra income both to pay off debts and overdrafts and to increase their savings. The view which has gained ground, is that times ahead are not going to be better. The public appears to expect even more unemployment and short-time working

Clearer, but still mean

The trustees of the national museums and galleries will have to charge for admission whether they want to or not. This apparently is what Lord Eccles has been trying to say since May 26, when he generated much confusion by telling the Lords that the Government did not intend "to impose charges on any museum." With her colleague in South America, Mrs Thatcher stated the Government's terms in yesterday's debate in the Commons. The museums and galleries will be required to raise £1 million a year by charging for admission; otherwise they will get no extra money from her. "These bodies," she said (referring to the trustees of the Tate, the British Museum, and of the others), "are almost dependent for their expenditure on Government finance through the taxpayers; therefore once the powers (to charge for admission) are complete the decision that charges should be made is the Government's." So Mrs Thatcher takes the blame and says that her Noble Friend "is confident that the trustees will cooperate."

This is, more or less, what the Government seemed to be saying from the beginning. Mrs Thatcher has, at least, cleared away the Eccles-generated fog. Nevertheless his confidence about the trustees may not be altogether justified. He seems to have consulted them hesitantly, if at all, as Mr Faulds pointed out yesterday. The Government has made one concession—to retire-

ment pensioners, who are to be admitted along with children under 16 for 5p instead of 10p. This is a small victory for Mr Faulds, who led yesterday's debate. On May 19 Lord Eccles was saying that it would be administratively impossible to make exceptions for retirement pensioners, even though (as the Guardian pointed out at the time and Mrs Thatcher admitted yesterday) it is administratively possible for the Queen to make exceptions for them at the Buckingham Palace Gallery. Perhaps she has since told Lord Eccles what to do, which is to get them to show their pension books.

Even now the Government's case on museum charges is weak and tatty. Ministers seem prepared to go to a great deal of trouble simply in order to arouse resentment. The public is to be made to pay for works of art which it already owns. People are to be deprived of a free public service and to be offered nothing in return—at least for some years—which will make that service better. And the Government intends to compel the museum trustees to do something which they believe would be wrong. The Government's motive for doing all this is £1 million a year. This is about one-tenth of the total cost of maintaining the museums and galleries and a half of one day's investment by the Central Electricity Generating Board. Whatever Mrs Thatcher says, another consequence must be that museums and galleries will be emptier, not fuller.

A COUNTRY DIARY

NORTH JUTLAND: At first sight, the colony seemed only a confused swirling mass of white, screaming birds, but closer examination showed that it had a quite definite social pattern. In the centre the sandwich terns, lovely birds with their swallow tails, long yellow-tipped black beaks and black crests, were nesting. Among the terns a few black-headed gulls had their nests on high tussocks well above the marshy ground and farther out was a narrow ring of more black-headed terns. Outside this again great numbers of common gulls were breeding, making a wide ring around the whole colony. We were told that this arrangement builds up in the following way. The black-heads begin to establish their colony early in March, and the common gulls arrive about a month later to commence building in a great ring around the first comers. These two species are perfectly friendly with each other and settle down quite amicably but their idyll lasts only for another month or then the sandwich terns come in after their long flight from their winter quarters far to the South. These pugnacious birds instantly attack the black-headed gulls, forcing their way into the centre of the colony and pushing the black-heads into a narrow ring which eventually comes up against the nesting common gulls who refuse to give way. At this point the colony usually stabilises and the three species continue with their breeding cycles.

L. P. SAMUELS.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Steel (1): no Clyde cure

Sir,—The serious unemployment situation on the Clyde is distressing and causing feelings of near panic in many, but this does not justify the short-sighted and undemocratic ambitions of the Secretary of State for Scotland. His "desperate remedy" of enticing the BSC £1,000 million greenfields plant to Hunterston will not cure Scottish unemployment, but merely change its location.

The costs of transporting workers from the present site of the steel industry in Central Scotland was, at the public inquiry held between November 1969 and February 1970, quoted as £5,000 per family, plus the costs of roads, schools, etc., etc. Add to this the social cost of destroying an area of great natural beauty while depopulating and leaving derelict an even greater area of industrial landscape, and the logic begins to appear as that of a madman. In our countryside and coastline tourism can still grow and flourish—what, apart from despair, can flourish in an industrial ghost town?

The reporter at the public inquiry into industrialisation at Hunterston found that only an iron ore terminal was justified, and then only if stringent precautions were enforced to protect amenity. It is argued that this would act as a boost to existing Scottish plants and provide for the proposed extension at Ravenscraig. Yet even this arithmetic is debatable, and Mr Campbell knows the plans of the Clyde Port Authority to be already under attack by the North Ayrshire Coastal Development Committee, who have lodged a formal objection, which has yet to be heard by a Parliamentary Commissioner.

Mr Campbell's statement to senior officials and other knowledgeable persons in the EEC countries do not agree with him. On the other hand, neither they nor I would claim that economic and social considerations have been completely ignored.

Mr Prag stated that the master plan of the ECSC is a figment of my imagination. Possibly, "master plan" may suggest a rigid, detailed control of the EEC steel industry which would be a little inaccurate. I used the term master plan once only. Elsewhere I used overall plan and I was referring to the overall plan released by the ECSC on February 9, 1970.

The plan is flexible. The maximum output for any one steel producer is set at a flexible 12 to 13 per cent of total EEC production. Euphemisms such as "guide lines" are used, but could not disguise a company taking upon itself to defy the "guide lines" of an ECSC armed with the direct and indirect powers of the

John Kerr (Guardian, June 17) that "there is nothing to stop the terminal when the CPA and the BSC get down to organising their arrangements" is yet another display of his disregard for democratic procedures and "government by participation."

Yours etc.
Margaret D. Love.
Burnside,
Fairlie,
Ayrshire.

Sir,—Your correspondent, M. Perrin (June 18) says that he joined a ship nearing completion at a UCS yard and found men doing nothing. This surely speaks volumes about the quality of management rather than the men, for they unlike, Mr Perrin, were presumably in from the start—Yours sincerely,
Joel Barnett.
House of Commons.

Steel (2): Europe's influence on British output

Sir,—I should like to take up one or two points which Mr Derek Prag, Head of the European Communities Press and Information Office, made in his article challenging my earlier one.

Mr Prag laid strong emphasis on the statement in the Commons in which Mr Edward Heath, the Prime Minister, denied that the European Coal and Steel Community has wished to restrict the future output of the British Steel Corporation should Britain become a member of the EEC. I have already replied to the statement and it is to be hoped that Mr Heath will bring himself to explain the discrepancies between it and the published information already available from within the EEC.

Mr Prag asserted that the idea that the ECSC has tried to influence the distribution of steel manufacturing on political rather than economic grounds is absolutely without justification. A number of academics,

Treaty of Paris? Not one has done so in the nineteen years since the ECSC was established. Finally, I will comment briefly on two technical points which Mr Prag raised. It is true that the Italian steel industry has expanded substantially since 1950, but it was small and had a long way to go. Ninety per cent of it has been nationalised and the nationalisation was undertaken partly because the commercial future of the industry was far from encouraging. Secondly, West Germany's annual steel production of 45 million tons is divided among some twenty major companies. The objectives within ECSC have been focused on the fact that BSC is a single company which already produces 28 million tons and proposed to increase production to 45 million by 1980. Yours faithfully,
(Prof.) Kenneth Lindsay.
Pinehill, Perks Lane,
Prestwood,
Great Missenden,
Buckinghamshire.

School ties

Sir,—For 50 years I have regretted that, because of finance, I could take middle-class pupils only. It is a joy to read that John Ord has taken freedom to the children of the poor. Homer Lane did it over fifty years ago in his Little Commonwealth, but few state schools have taken it up, although one must grant that the new primary schools are using as much freedom as the code allows. Here the snag is that the next step for the children is the sitting at desks of "O" level madness.

Carol Dix quotes John as saying: "The trouble with the kids that come from places like Summerhill is that they are very aware of the problems of the world; they just can't get themselves up in the morning to do anything about it." John's criticism is a fair one. The difficulty is to know what old pupils can do about it.

Professors, lecturers, doctors, lawyers, engineers, and artists know that to stand on a soap box in Hyde Park is a waste of time and breath; they feel that marching down Oxford Street with flags cuts no ice. What can one of them, a lung specialist, do practically to mend this sick world? One said to me: "All I can do is to bring up my own kids in freedom hoping that my friends and neighbours will learn something from my methods."

Perhaps most of my old pupils are too honest to see party politics as a cure all. It may be that middle-class children, having had things easy in life, are not so conscious of social evils as deprived children are. Myself, if I were a professor or a plumber I should find it difficult to know what I could do to curb the hate in racism, camping in schools, football hooliganism.

John Ord and I are dealing with communities, not most jobs dealt with individuals—doctors, lawyers etc. Any reformer can write books or articles which help, of course, but to do something practical is a luck given to few of us.

I wish John all the success in the world but advising him to throw away that flag in his mouth and take to a pipe.

A. S. NEILL.

Summerhill School,
Leiston, Suffolk.

The price of a cottage industry

Sir,—Who are the people who sell cottages in Wales to English people? I suspect that in most cases they are Welsh people anxious to obtain the highest possible price for their property, and who can blame them?

Presumably Rhys ap Elis would like to be the sales agent in Wales to English people, but how many of his compatriots would agree to this if it meant taking a lower price for their property or perhaps not selling it at all? It is interesting to note that during the five years I have

spent in NE Wales I have never seen a house advertised for sale in the medium of Welsh, and no one forces a Welshman to advertise his house for sale in Midland newspapers, as many do.

Before you accuse the English and blame them for any decline, real or otherwise, in the fortunes of Wales, make sure that your own house is in order, Rhys ap Elis. Yours sincerely,
John T. Turley.
13 Hampshire Drive,
Wrexham.

Sir,—May I point out in reply to Mr Rhys ap Elis' letter of June 18 that the proportion of the Welsh population resident in England is greater than that of the English in Wales, and that quite a number of them have weekend cottages, although we too have our unemployment and housing problems.

Moreover, I am glad to say there is no position in England barred to the Welsh as such, whereas I would be surprised to find an Englishman head of as much as the League of Welsh Bugle Breeders. Must nationalism be such a one-way affair? Yours truly,
O. Harvey-James.
178 London Road,
St Albans,
Hertfordshire.

A welcome at Krishnagar

Sir,—As the five members of the London Technical Group who travelled out to Calcutta with the Kastur Charity flight, we would like to make the following statement about our reasons for going to India, and the information we have gained as a result of this visit. We feel this statement is necessary in view of certain misrepresentations which have been made about our intentions, and which have appeared in the press in this country.

The five of us, all post-graduate research workers, came together as a result of a common concern about the refugee situation in Bengal, and a certainty that the work-being done in British universities in our disciplines of nutrition, sanitation, physiology and engineering could be of some practical use. The organisers of Kastur generously allowed us to travel out with their party.

We left them once we arrived

in Calcutta and travelled out to the refugee camps in Krishnagar 85 miles north of the city. Our 13 hours there were spent talking to the local relief workers and looking at the camps in as much detail as possible. Our interest was welcomed by the relief workers, and a useful exchange of information took place.

As a result of this visit we still feel that there is a great deal to be done in terms of improving the contribution made by the academic community to assist relief organisations in their work. This was the purpose of our visit. We still hope to achieve these objectives with the information which we have gathered.

Yours sincerely,
J. Murlis, J. Rivers,
I. Zitron, B. Desai,
S. Brudey,
28 Ewell Road,
Surrey.

Student art: not so easy to dismiss

Sir,—I read with interest Caroline Tisdall's remarks (Guardian, June 19) about the exhibitions of work at the Slade and the Royal College of Art. Miss Tisdall has, like everyone else, the right to hold her own opinions, and to make them known since she is presumably paid to do just that. It might be worth her while, however, to pause for just a moment before launching into such a sweeping criticism of such a varied range of work, to ask if there is convincing evidence that her opinions are not shared by many people competent to comment in greater depth than she.

I cannot, of course, answer on behalf of either of the institutions she castigates, but I can comment on the work of the School of Film and Television, of which I have some knowledge and relevant experience on which to base my opinions. This year the films produced were neither better nor worse than in recent years, though they did show a marked improvement in many techniques, particularly the use of sound and editing. The films shown included some interesting and original work.

One distinguished BBC producer who saw two of the films, made with television in mind, commented that they were as good as anything of their kind recently transmitted, even though they were made with limited resources.

It may also be of interest to point out that films made by four recent graduates were shown at this year's Cannes Film Festival, and another has recently been chosen for showing at the Berlin International Festival. A year or so ago Paul Watson, also a recent graduate, was awarded the Society of Film and Television Arts Award for the Best Documentary Film-maker, and other prizes were awarded to students at the Chicago and the Mar del Plata international festivals. Of the short films officially sponsored by the National Film Festival last year, students, recent graduates, and staff worked on four of the six prize-winning entries. If all this is too much like "establishment" success to be associated with "art," perhaps Miss Tisdall might like to know that the "experimental" films of one

student graduating this year have recently been shown at the National Film Theatre, and in ten European cities with some success.

Clearly successes of this kind are not the only criteria by which films should be judged, but they are presumably sufficiently relevant to make Miss Tisdall, and I hope some of her more trusting readers, pause to ask if her harsh comments should be taken too seriously.

What I have said about my own students' work could equally well be said of the work of other schools and departments at the Royal College of Art, and presumably the Slade too, and no doubt it will be said, since in spite of Miss Tisdall's fears "we do care." No artist or designer, least of all those who teach, have grounds for complacency, nor I think does a reviewer working at the level of Miss Tisdall—Yours sincerely,
K. S. Lucas,
Professor of Film and Television,
Royal College of Art,
London SW 7.

CAN politicians dictate to their interviewers the kind of questions they will answer? How much control should the Government have of the political programmes? HAROLD JACKSON reports

A fault in the set-up

"I HAVE decided that it is not the interests of the Party that should appear on the political programmes of the BBC. I probably more broadcasting than any other member of the Party, so the decision was not taken without a great deal of thought. But these programmes of such sustained hostility to the Party that it is a net loss to appear." Harold Wilson? Mr Roy Jenkins? No at all—Mr Iain Macleod in April, and Mr Kenneth Lindsay in May, and Mr Kenneth Lindsay in May, and Mr Kenneth Lindsay in May.

Hardly anyone seems to remember that row now, though it made a fine acreage while it was on. Shall I feel the same about Mr Wilson's face with the "24 Hours" team this time next year? Mr Macleod, of course, in Opposition at the time of his criticism as Mr Wilson is now and it may be a central fact. Any government is bound to get far more publicity than the other parties, and sensitivity of the Opposition is naturally heightened.

Yesterday Lord Hill, the BBC chairman, ordered a full inquiry into just what happened in the preparation of the "24 Hours" film, which the Director of Personnel and the Editor News and Current Affairs will report their findings to the board of governors. But it seems pretty safe to assume that Mr Wilson has already won his point in that producers were treading on eggshells from now on.

It is notable that these rows have always broken out in the chair and in the far from accidental. The Reith authority of the corporation persists and the majority of the country's regards the voice of the BBC as something emanating from on high. T. nature and infancy of commercial television make it still something of a maverick in the political field and impact is nothing like as great as Auntie's.

Political balance

This is partly a matter of historic development but it has a much more solid foundation than that. There is widespread, but totally erroneous belief, that the BBC is obliged by charter to maintain political balance in its programmes. The charter does not contain a single word saying that its only reference remotely touch on the subject defines one of the corporation's objects as being "to collate news and information in any part of the world and in any manner that may be thought fit."

But the BBC also operates under licence granted by the Minister of Post and Telegraphs in which Clause 13 (c) says that the Minister can stop broadcast of anything he doesn't like. That is my own version of the clause which is a masterpiece of obscurity. The original. Its opaqueness is such that it was amplified by an exchange of letters between the Postmaster General (as the job then was) and the BBC Chairman. According to the BBC handbook:

"The Postmaster-General receives assurances from the Chairman of the corporation concerning programme standards in broadcasts and all received re-affirmation of the corporation's duty to treat controversial subjects with due impartiality."

But this correspondence has never been published and the exact terms of the re-affirmation remain known only to the BBC and the Government. As far as can be seen, it means that the BBC is the judge of what is important and is left with considerable room for manoeuvre. The situation in commercial television is vastly different.

That is controlled by the Television Act 1964, which gives the Independent Television Authority great fangs to sin into offenders. The act contains quite specific provisions related to programme balance and impartiality and they have the force of law. There is undoubtedly stem from the fragmentary nature of the organisation, with 15 separate companies as well as ITI responsible for production of its programmes.

The combination of straight commercial pressures and the thicket of statutory controls does not in general make for a great sense of adventure in IT current affairs. All programmes are scripts must be submitted to the ITA and the authority tends to pounce on anything remotely dicey. Any company which tries to buck the system can, at worst, have its contract taken away—a development which could make for a lively meeting of the shareholders.

Less formal

The less formal, but equally powerful, control operating on both broadcast authorities is the fact that the party whips watch any controversy offering like lynxes and are on the telephone within seconds if they don't like what is said. The BBC is just as responsive to this sort of pressure as independent television, and it does not come out into the open all the time.

Early in March, for example, "24 Hours" had a film about the position in which Mr James Chichester-Clark the Northern Ireland Prime Minister found himself. It contained a number of gloomy interviews about his prospects and a row broke out about it. "Unhelpful" approach. The suggestion was made that it should contain a favourable comment as well and a suitable interviewee was nominated. In the event, his comment was just as unfavourable and the film was stopped from going on the air. The action didn't save Mr Chichester-Clark, who still felt obliged to resign, and it is doubtful if it was much help to broadcasting either.

There are any number of legitimate complaints about the trivialising influence of much of television and it is doubtful if anyone would want to stake about the integrity of "Yesterday's Men." But that may not necessarily be a very good reason for trying to make broadcasters tomorrow's cunts.



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PETER JENKINS

Reflate or perish



'After Cambodia we read that Nixon was not interested in listening to students. But he had an obligation to listen.' As 18-year-old Americans prepare to vote, MALCOLM DEAN in Los Angeles, Monday, reports a story of disillusion in the President's old college

Nixon's alma martyrdom

IF THERE IS ONE college where student disillusionment with President Nixon could be expected to be at a minimum, it is at Whittier, 15 miles east of here in the foothills of the San Gabriel mountains. In its 70 years it has produced one famous pupil who, because he became President in 1968, pulled his second-rate college out of obscurity and oblivion.

In 1969, basking in the notice that was suddenly being paid to it, the college received the largest number of applicants on record. Among the students it accepted was Scott Woodland, who, like several others, had specifically chosen Whittier because of its links with the President.

To Scott, the President was a hero for whom he had worked long and hard in New Jersey in the 1968 campaign. He was rewarded with an invitation to the inaugural ball. Not surprisingly when he reached Whittier in September, 1969, he joined the Young Republicans. He decorated his room with Nixon posters, began organising Republican registration drives in the local community, and found himself elected chairman of the college YRs.

Two months ago the Student Senate at Whittier voted 13-0 in favour of a resolution demanding that the college should cancel the honorary law degree it had bestowed on Richard Nixon 12 years ago. (It suggested an honorary law degree was unsuitable for a President who had ignored international law in his Vietnam policy.) Three of the 13 students voting were former Young Republicans — Scott Woodland, Katie Dean, who had worked in a Republican Speakers' Bureau in 1968, and John Rothman, a graduate student who in 1968 was a member of the Nixon campaign staff.

Whittier no longer has a Young Republican organisation. Rothman is working for Muskie, and Scott and Katie have withdrawn from politics. Twelve other Young Republicans signed a telegram of protest to the President at the time of the Cambodian invasion have also dropped out of politics.

What caused the disillusion? "It had nothing to do with the college syndrome," says Scott Woodland. "This college is not geared to pushing a student to the Left. It was the failure of the Presi-

dent to live up to his promises—ending the war, ending the draft, encouraging black capitalism.

"More specifically it was Cambodia, 1970, which began it. Nixon's reaction to Kent State which accelerated it, and Laos, 1971, which completed the disillusionment. After Cambodia last year we read in the press that Nixon was not interested in listening to students. But he had an obligation to listen. Some of us had worked for him for several years. There are still some Nixon Young Republican supporters on campus, but they are followers, not leaders. They have not been able to get the group back together."

The student resolution condemning President Nixon caused dismay among the college's Board of Trustees which is hoping to persuade the President to build his presidential library in Whittier at the end of his term of office. Much high-powered lobbying went into reversing the position, including a letter from the President to each of the college's 2,000 students. On May 19 the student body voted by a 3-2 margin to reverse the Student Senate's resolution.

Bob Williams, the director of student activities, interprets the vote as a vote against the Senate more than a vote for Nixon. There was a small group of liberals on the Senate, who were thought by many in the college to be too liberal and too elitist. They have since been replaced by conservatives. The majority of the students probably still support Nixon, but they are not the activists. There are going to be few students helping the Republican registration drive next year. Whittier students have never been particularly active in politics.

Now it looks as though the Orthodoxians, the Ionians and the Athenians — the best organised groups on campus and powder-puff football matches, beach parties, and ice-cream socials — are the most popular activities.

It is difficult to know how important students will be in next year's presidential election. In 1968, they played a key role in Eugene McCarthy's primary victory, but were of little significance to Nixon. But in 1972 the 18-year-olds will have the vote for the first time. Even without these new voters, Nixon's 1968 victory was much too slim for him to ignore the support of any group.

ling was heard recently to observe with characteristic cool: "The Common Market isn't the sort of thing I would want to quarrel with Ted about." Economic recession is the sort of thing which even Mr Maudling might be ready to quarrel about.

"Quarrel" is too strong a word for the situation which now exists inside the Government: it was better put to me like this: "The Cabinet is united in not knowing what to do." That is easy to believe, for the economic position looks as intractable as it is grim. The pace of wage inflation may have been slowed a little, but the achievement is puny when set against the level of unemployment which has been used to bring it about. The investment picture is dismal and three or four times more dismal than the Government

forecast earlier in the year. The balance of payments surplus is fat but in the way of an overblown balloon: the recession has cut our import bill while unusually favourable terms of trade have enhanced the value of our exports without adding to their volume.

Ministers may be forgiven the cornered look on their faces as they consider the escape routes from this situation. "Do something about prices," they are urged, most loudly by the voters as they cast their by-election ballots and answer the pollsters' questions. Yet, in spite of soaring prices, profits are down and so, consequently, is investment. There can be no continuing growth without investment. Ministers are urged. But they can't freeze incomes at the moment; it is

no longer a problem of ideological aversion to a freeze, nor even of the Prime Minister's explicit public renunciations of statutory interventions in wage bargaining: the simple fact is that wages cannot be frozen in conditions of fast rising prices. "Introduce an incomes policy, then," is the third piece of advice. But where is the evidence that the trade unions are willing, or able if willing, to implement a policy of voluntary wage restraint?

But whatever the perils of the alternatives, an influential group of Ministers has come to the conclusion that the Government is on a hiding to nothing with its present strategy. So there is an argument about what to do now, in time to cheer things up a little by the autumn in time for the decision in Parliament on the Common Market,

and a good deal of speculation as to whether the Chancellor will use the regulator this summer to reduce purchase tax.

But if the regulator is used next month its purpose will be to fill the three month gap between the immediate situation and the situation which will exist when the Common Market decision is taken at the end of October, with another winter then setting in.

The important argument within the Government concerns then not now: it is about the Government's economic strategy, not the Treasury's short-term demand management. The view gaining force in the Government, but with the Prime Minister's conversion still in its slow and painful early stages, is that accession to the Common Market will have to be linked

to a new expansionist strategy. Some attempt at an incomes policy—on which there will be fresh soundings at Neddly on July 7—will have to be made at the same time but the case for refraction is becoming too urgent to await the dawn of enlightenment among employers and trade unions.

The Government will probably pass that baby to the two sides of the industry and spend the time gained thinking what to do when the case for refraction is becoming too urgent to await the dawn of enlightenment among employers and trade unions.

But the economic arguments about the difficulties of this or that are becoming secondary: the Government is beginning to respond to a simple political imperative and Britain's decision to join the Common Market will bear its first fruit when it blows Mr Edward Heath off course.

Mystic misfits

John Cunningham reports from Glastonbury: Monday

THE truth-seeking season has come again to King Arthur's Vale of Avalon. Fortunately for the astral trippers, Buddhists, Christians, mystics—but not Maoists—the source of myth and mystery, like the Chalice Well in Glastonbury where it all began, is inexhaustible.

This time some of the beautiful people are turning their earnest attentions away from the town which boasts as much about its clean lavatories and ample car parks as about its Arthurian connections, and are congregating nine miles away on a farm, this is overlooked by Glastonbury Tor and is the site of a celebration of the summer solstice at a gathering called Glastonbury Fair.

Word of mouth passed along the underground and the overground has brought everyone together. The pop music fans apart, there is a hard core of truth-seekers. Romantic long-hairs and learned short-hairs are seeking their hands into the communal myth kitty and talking to each other about it.

Something else? They are looking, some of them, for what Geoffrey Ashe has called "A Sense of Something Else", in describing the illusive enchantment which surrounds the legend of Glastonbury. Many people here are gentle misfits, living life in its margins and looking for a mainstream credo to replace distrustful inherited values.

They have assembled in places where the broad and ancient beliefs in astrological religions have been changed and narrowed gradually into the creeds of Ebenezer chapels in the villages round about.

Those who are comparatively specific are very cool about it. Even at mass

outside the Jesus Tent when the priests with magnificent ginger sideburns invite the participants to pray for what they feel there is silence instead of the Bible-belted response of a revival meeting. But don't be deceived, charisma is all around.

For some the search is an academic one through books and the occult. Paul, who comes from Southampton, says that some astral travellers prefer to take a short cut by dropping acid. But he has read the myths. Others are less well researched. A man called Tim who "does things with his hands" is here because he reckons that advances made in communications through technology have neglected the power of mystic communications. He wants to revive this.

But most articulate of all is the Pendragon Society, devoted to stimulate interest in Arthur, the once and future King," as Mrs Foster, the secretary, obligingly tells you. Mrs Foster, though a most un-dragonlike lady herself, admits that her Scottish

hankies rise when she is asked how the Trustees of the Chalice Well (where the Holy Grail is said to be hidden) view the society. But at least she has allies: "the hippies are my buddies."

They are discovering the truths which she has known about for more than 30 years. The re-discovery of the spirit of the sleeping king who will awaken to restore the true spirit of Britain.

Glastonbury isn't completely at ease with the seekers, whether they are hip or straight. This seems to be against the tradition of the place which has spectacularly managed to adapt old beliefs into new religion. The two founding myths prove this.

History says that the Holy Grail, used at the Last Supper, was brought here by Joseph of Arimathea. But before its Christianisation the Grail was probably the life-giving vessel central to other cults.

The other is the dragon cult. According to John Michell, whose book "The View Over Atlantis" is a sort of Gideon's Bible at the fair, the Chinese knew the dragon as a bright beneficent light cut by dropping acid. But he has read the myths. Others are less well researched. A man called Tim who "does things with his hands" is here because he reckons that advances made in communications through technology have neglected the power of mystic communications. He wants to revive this.

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Golden squib

Simon Hoggart in Belfast: Monday

TODAY was going to be a festival day in Ireland. There would be parades, dinners, funfairs, and parties. The Queen was expected as the guest of honour. In the morning the would open the fiftieth session of Stormont Parliament, and in the afternoon she would lay the first stone of a magnificent leisure centre, which would have a swimming pool, and an opera house seating 1,500 people.

Unfortunately the party has been cancelled. The last hope that there might actually be festivities was in December 1968, when the Prime Minister, Captain O'Neill, told Parliament that 1971 would be Ulster's year. The golden anniversary of the founding of the Province would not merely be a commemoration but a complete redefinition to solving those problems which Ulster still had left to solve. Two weeks later the first shops in Derry began to burn.

If anything, today's opening of Parliament, by the Governor, Lord Greville, will be even more muted than in the past few years. There will be a short motorcade up to the Parliament buildings, trumpet fanfare, and a guard of honour. The Governor will read the Queen's speech, and in official words "is expected to make reference to the golden jubilee year. Nobody is expected to dance in the streets."

Things were much different 50 years ago. King George V and Queen Mary came over to open the first Northern Ireland Parliament, and had what must still rank as the most enthusiastic royal reception in the history of the island. The thousands of thousands lined the route; every inch of building was covered in flags and bunting; the "Daily Sketch" called the streets "living walls of blazing loyalty." The B-Specials, the heroes of the loyalist population, smiling, kept the crowds in check.

Even the fact that the city was under a nightly curfew and that three Hussars from the King's Guard were killed when their train was bombed did not affect the euphoria. The Royal visit also had one important lasting result; it helped the Protestants to accept a Parliament which they had not really wanted and which seemed to many of them a device to separate them from Britain. It is only since then that the sanctity and independence of Stormont has been written into the loyalist creed.

Dayan's eastern promise

from Walter Schwarz, Allenby Bridge: Monday

YOUNG Palestinians who have been trying for months to make their distinctive voices heard above those of Israel, the Arab States, and their own elders, got a brief chance today. Jamil Hamad, a 31-year-old member of the Palestine National Alignment, got into a press conference held here by General Dayan, the Minister of Defence, and asked him point blank: "If Israel wants peace why doesn't it talk to the people most concerned in the dispute: the Palestinians?"

Dayan replied coolly that "in my four years of contact with Palestinian leaders I have not found a group which claims it is entitled and willing to negotiate peace with us in place of Jordan or Egypt."

Hamad: There is such a group.

Dayan: Where is it?

Hamad: I can tell you their names.

Dayan: Tell me the names. Hamad: I can tell you, but not here and now.

Dayan: There you have it. How can you talk of leaders when they won't even give their names openly? What sort of peace talks can we have with them on this kind of basis?

The Alignment was founded last year. It has never applied for permission to organise itself in the occupied territories, but it sent a petition to Mr Rogers, the American Secretary of State, during his recent visit here.

Fear of being reported by the Israeli military authorities and fear of Jordanian wrath in case of a sudden settlement seem to play an equal part in the group's caution. When Hamad, who is well known as editor of a political weekly in Bethlehem, declined to identify himself and his friends, victory in the encounter must be said to

have gone to the General. Dayan had come down to this bridge across the Jordan to brief journalists on the summer visits scheme, under which 75,000 friends and relatives of occupied Arabs are expected to arrive from Arab countries.

Last year 53,000 came from all over the Arab world, including a high proportion of students who saw Israel for the first time. The visitors are given freedom of travel. On their behalf the occupied territories have to submit applications with photographs. All except "a very small minority whom we have on our black list" are approved, Dayan explained.

The approved papers are then shipped across the river for collection in Amman. He said he had authorised West Bank leaders to visit Cairo to try to persuade the Arab League authorities to reconsider their proposed boycott of West Bank goods.

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Maltese crosses

WHO NEXT for the Dom Mintoff axe? Since he was elected Prime Minister of Malta last week, Mintoff has sacked six senior diplomats (appointees of Borg Olivier) — and his chief of police. They could be followed out of office by the island's Governor, Sir Maurice Dorman.

Dorman has not enjoyed the most cordial relations with Mintoff for some years. The most recent incident occurred only a few weeks before the dissolution of Parliament, when Mintoff asked Olivier (then Prime Minister) some barbed questions about the Governor General. Most shattering, he asked why Lady Dorman had refused to allow the plegias to continue to use the swimming pool at the Governor-General's residence at San Anton. Mintoff did not altogether get the best of the parliamentary row which followed. It left him bruised, and very angry.

For some time now Malta has been alive with the rumour of a private deal between George Borg Olivier, if Mintoff won, it was whispered, Borg Olivier would become the island's first Maltese Governor-General. But with Mintoff in office, with a majority of just one, and so with a further general election inevitable in the next



MINTOFF: Who next?

few months, Borg Olivier might not now be so easily tempted.

● GUESS WHO is reliably whispered to have just acquired a tape recording of a certain much-publicised television programme—questions, outbursts, recriminations, assurances, and all? Harold Wilson, and he's hanging on to it.

Marshallled

JOHN MARSHALL, the New Zealander looking over Geoffrey Rippon's shoulder, was greeted by a scurrilous of reporters when he arrived from London at Luxembourg's cut-price airport yesterday. The first of his fellow travellers to venture down the steps

after him was an Irish journalist, who, he asked the first friendly face, "is that not the time tonight is out no one will need to ask."

Although their future promises to be the last big knot in the Common Market negotiations, the New Zealanders remain the men on the outside for what "Le Monde" is pleased to call in the spirit of the moment the "Dernier Round." As one of Marshall's team put it, "this is not our party." The New Zealand Deputy Prime Minister has no standing in the European tower block on its hill above the capital. He can hold no meetings or press briefings there. His very presence would be tactless.

Instead, he has set up "battle headquarters" with two lesser ministers and half-a-dozen officials in a hotel five minutes' drive away in the town centre. Accommodation is so tight in Luxembourg that one New Zealand diplomat offered to bring his caravan for anyone who could not get a room.

Marshall is there not just because he needs to be, but because Rippon wants him in the nearest possible anteroom. Con O'Neill, the leading civil servant in the British negotiating corps, met him at the airport and brought him up to date in the back of his official car as they drove into town.

Per mission

WILL the Methodists decided to ordain women? Wait for

next week's revelations from the Methodist Conference at Harrogate. Wait, too, until Friday to see what happens to Sister Peggy Hiscock, a Wesley deaconess who has been working in Zambia since 1959.

Sister Peggy was ordained in the United Church of Zambia, three years ago—the first woman Methodist from Britain to be ordained. She will be attending the Methodist Conference with four other lay people involved with overseas missions. But will she, Methodists are asking in this year of years be addressed from the chair as Sister, or Rev?

New deal

MIXED (let us say mixed) feelings in the offices of "New Society" over H. J. Eysenck's book on race and intelligence, suggesting that one may go hand in hand with a lack of the other. The book, which has had a going over from a number of less controversial academics, was published by Maurice Temple Smith "in association with New Society." It is one of a series of books edited by Paul Barker—the editor of the magazine.

Which is where the connection between the book and the magazine would seem to begin and end, to the grave and vocal displeasure of the staff. When it was learned that Barker proposed to associate his publishing venture with the magazine, the staff protested loudly. The upshot was that payment is

made to the magazine's publishers; a disclaimer appears in the book saying that they do not commit the magazine in any way; but the choice of titles remains Barker's own. Though, as he says, he may consult whom he pleases.

Or he may not. Barker's number one in the magazine is Peter Watson, ex-institute of Race Relations, one time researcher at the Tavistock Clinic. Watson disagrees with Eysenck's conclusions more than somewhat. Staff at "New Society" are wondering who else's toes will be trodden on.

In camera

MORE POWER to Labour National Executive elbows? When the party's NEC meets tomorrow, as well as the stirring words on the agenda about the Common Market there will be a resolution from W. Benn about party political television broadcasts.

These, unlike the rest of the party's propaganda, are the responsibility of a special committee comprised of the party leader, the chief whip, the deputy leader, and sundry officials. W. Benn proposes to take control out of effect—effectively—Harold Wilson's hands and put it in the hands of the NEC. In the form of information sub-committee which he chairs. Not expected to be a universally popular step.

● SIGN. at Orpington Station: "Normal service will be resumed—with some cancellations."

BUSINESS GUARDIAN

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LYON
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Major £30M BR deal on freight

By TOM TICKELL

In a major £30 millions deal signed in London yesterday, British Rail's freightliner trains are to take an extra 60,000 containers a year to supply the new container port at Southampton with deliveries for export to the Far East. The agreement, which runs for ten years, means that two big container ships, the Ben Line Containers and Ben Line Containers, will be guaranteed six container trains every week to deliver and collect their cargoes, from London, Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, Leeds and Glasgow. The Southampton container terminal, being built at the moment, and the scheme comes into operation next year.

This should mean a big boost for Freightliner Limited, the British Rail subsidiary which will organise deliveries, for it means an 18 per cent rise in the number of containers it carries. At the same time, here could be more business in the way.

The companies are wary of saying how much trade they expect to go by container, but with this kind of money involved must be substantial. But some shipping experts say that the only cloud on the horizon is the danger that container ports themselves may become too fashionable which would destroy some of their present advantages.

Foreign cars taking 21pc of UK market

By VICTOR KEEGAN, Industrial Correspondent

Foreign car manufacturers are still increasing their share of the British car market and last month are believed to have captured more than 21 per cent of sales—for the first time ever.

As if this were not enough bad news for British firms, Ford of America announced yesterday that the group plans to build a giant 500,000 units a year engine plant in the US to take over production of engines for its "Pinto" sub-compact car. At present the engines are exported from Britain and Germany.

This follows a world-wide study of possible sites for the new plant including Britain, Germany, Australasia and South America. Britain was originally a candidate, but Mr William Batty, managing director of British Ford, announced during the Ford strike in February that he had advised the American parent against bringing the £30 million plant to Britain because of economic and labour problems.

Ford said yesterday that "unsatisfactory labour conditions in general" were a factor in eliminating Britain. Ford is currently exporting about 40,000 Pinto engines a month to the US, 30,000 from



The new Baltic candidate

IT IS not often that a pretty face makes news in the City. Certainly not often enough to make Margaret Pattle, pictured here, is seeking to become the first woman member of the Baltic Exchange.

Copper gamblers rapped

Violent fluctuations recently in the price of copper have provoked the board of the London Metal Exchange to give its members a stern warning not to indulge in "irresponsible speculation."

Market euphoria drains away

It was a dull day on the London Stock Exchange yesterday in striking contrast to the burst of pre-weekend optimism that preceded the hire purchase relaxation by several major finance houses. By the close the FT Index had fallen 4.8 to close at 370.5.

Wall Street's sharp fall on Friday and Mr Heath's refusal to commit the Government to early reflationary measures were mainly responsible for the withdrawal of recent buyers. Markings at 10.31, were the lowest for a Monday since mid-March.

Most sections ended mixed with the leaders drifting lower throughout and it was left to scattered features to provide support.

Glits kept firm on further investment buying with sentiment aided at the outset by the current high level of national savings. A further rise by the Government broker in his price of the long "tap" Treasury 9 per cent 1982/86 to 971 enabled early rises of 1 to be extended by 1 or 1 by the close.

Losses by leading industrialists were mostly in the 2 to 6 range, and it was lack of demand rather than any great weight of selling that brought the downturn.

Although engineering stocks like Metal Box, 341.5p, dropped 6p, a number of second-rankers strengthened, partly on the less depressing revised statistics for the industry in the first quarter of 1971. An outstanding feature was Buck and Hickman, 180 up at 480 on the Sterling Guarantee cash offer.

Engineering order drop exaggerated

Revised figures published yesterday show that new orders won by the engineering industry in the first quarter dropped by only 8 per cent. Earlier estimates suggested a drop of 13 per cent.

Revisions to the engineering figures were largely responsible for the upward revision to the industrial production index announced last week.

Although engineering orders were better than feared in the first quarter, they dropped in April, according to yesterday's provisional figures.

The index recording new export orders dropped from 173 to 115 in April while that for home orders dropped from 153 to 123. Of itself this would not necessarily call for comment, since the figures for any one month can easily be affected by the presence or absence of large orders.

However, the Confederation of British Industry's survey of industrial trends, published last week, showed that the engineering industries, which account for over a quarter of the nation's exports, were particularly gloomy about the outlook for orders.

Mechanical engineering firms were particularly gloomy about export prospects while electrical engineering firms were depressed about business in general.

The Department of Trade and Industry said that yesterday's figures showed some improvement in home deliveries and net new orders over the past three months, compared with the previous three, but export figures continued to decline.

J. H. Dennis earnings slump

News of a profit slump comes today for shareholders of James H. Dennis, the engineering and metal merchant which announced first half profits of £43,500 about two months ago.

The board, headed by Mr J. J. Mundell, reveals that the profit for the six months to February 6 amounted to only £21,500, against £56,000 last time. Mr Mundell blames the shortfall on an "accounting error."

To make matters worse, he reports that the company made a loss of £8,500 in the third quarter. This was caused by reduced activity in the foundries division and a "substantial" write off in the engineering section.

Action has been taken to put matters right, but the directors now withdraw their forecast of profits of "not less than" 71 per cent.

Express D. link with France

Express Dairy is negotiating with the French Bongrain Dairy Group for a deal which could open up the European communities' markets to Express, and give Bongrain all the Express outlets in this country.

A spokesman for the French company confirmed the negotiations for a reciprocal cooperative deal yesterday, but repeated last Friday's denial that Express is seeking an important minority interest in Bongrain—Gerard SA, the French group's major industrial subsidiary, with an annual turnover of £18.7 millions.

It seems likely that Express will instead acquire a minority stake in Societe Cleury, a small subsidiary of the Bongrain Group with annual sales of £12 millions.

The foods that would be most likely to be successfully marketed abroad by Express Dairy would seem to be those related under the 'Ski' and 'Eden Vale' banners. For Bongrain's part its products are not thought to be in direct competition with the British firm's because of differing preparation and manufacturing processes.

Losses on bad loans

Soaring losses on bad loans were the principal factor that caused the First National City Bank of New York to fall short of its expected earnings increase. This is revealed by a report intended for internal distribution only, which was obtained by the "New York Times."

The chairman, Mr Walter B. Wriston, anticipated that loan losses for 1970 would be about \$10 million. But in June and again in September, the bank revised its loss figure to \$47.7 millions.

Mr Wriston warned his executives "unless we get control of our costs we will be out of business."

Sperry quote

The London Stock Exchange has granted a quotation for the 34.3 million £0.50 common shares of the Sperry Rand Corporation. Sealings will commence today.

Capacity shortage

By LINDSAY VINCENT: Dublin, June 21

It has been a long time since Chrysler UK has had to include capacity shortage as one of its more serious problems. But things have now come to this and to ease it, the company is shipping CKD cars to Dublin, assembling them and shipping them back across the Irish Sea.

The capacity problem centres mostly with the Hunter, production of which had been curtailed to allow more capacity for the highly successful Hillman venger. The company is way behind both home and export demand—the domestic situation affecting big gains in the fleet

markets since the debut of Ford's new Cortina.

The original idea was that the Dublin plant should supply the land north of the border as well but this plan has now been dropped. A shipment of 200 cars were sent to the main Belfast dealer as a trial run. All but eight of the 200 cars came back again.

It is not known how many cars were destined to finish up in Ulster but as it is now, Chrysler UK will be importing 3,500 Hunters a year from Chrysler, Ireland, and in the process yield £2 millions to the Irish export figures.

CITY COMMENT

An amazing banking maze

AMBROS BANK has established a financial services division, which Mr Jocelyn Ambros tells shareholders today, "will help our customers find their way through the whole range of our financial services."

Judging by the size of Ambros's bank, the complexity of its interests I should say it is needed. But he department may find itself in some tricky situations.

What happens, for instance, if customer wants to invest in property bond? Is he sent to Abbey Life, the property unit managed by Hambro's and experienced property department; or is he advised to go to Hambro's subsidiary company Hambro Life, which is advised by an independent property firm?

The same dilemma applies even more acutely on those two companies' equity-linked policies, as Hambro's investment department advises both. Similarly, on unit trusts: is the customer better off with Hambro unit trust managers in Allied, which Hambro took over, or with Westminster, in which Hambro has only a 25 per cent interest?

A few years ago Hambro decided to go for the popular and of investment management, and they have created the most extraordinary maze of interests, napping up opportunities with little apparent thought for creating an integrated group.

The bank's backing of Mr Mark Weinberg, the former managing director of Abbey Life, when he broke away to form Hambro Life, while it continued to manage Abbey's own property fund, is the most daring example.

The bank sees nothing fundamentally unstable about its situation, although, as Mr Ambros points out, they have been asked, and have willingly agreed, to confine our property bond investments to prominent activities to the Abbey Fund, which means that their own property fund cannot benefit

from their expertise in this area.

By and large small investors do not suffer from this fragmentation, but it does create conflicts. If the bank is offered a line of stock at an attractive price, there must be problems deciding in which fund to put it or how to split it up, while the Hambro Life/Abbey Life situation is clearly unsatisfactory.

Whether this structure affects Hambro's own profitability is hard to judge; on figures given turnover on unit trust operations is rising rapidly, from £3.8 millions to £5.5 millions in the last financial year.

My calculations suggest they could have made profits of some £500,000 on that, which is not bad. But then there are all sorts of other benefits from having a large amount of money under control.

Golden Egg

Plenty of bounce ahead

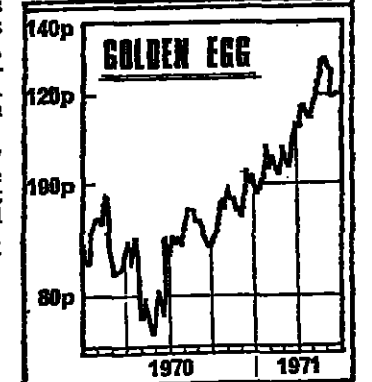
THE 19 PER CENT rise in half pre-tax profits to £381,000 over the 24 point increase to 30 per cent in the interim dividend left the shares of Golden Egg Group unchanged—not perhaps surprising since the price has nearly doubled in the past year, and since the figures do not really mean much in themselves.

For a start there are as yet no real benefits from the United Cattle Products acquisition. Once rationalised this north country restaurant chain and food manufacturers ought to be capable of both releasing capital, and turning in profits of £240,000. For the moment it adds a net £19,000 to Golden Egg's figures.

The real hidden factor in the figures, however, is the writing off of interest charges on the finance for two hotels currently being developed. There is no contribution from 440 bedrooms of the two new hotels, which are being opened in spring 1972, although the group is already servicing the capital as increased

to finance these projects. One might think that this is a case for capitalising such interest charges. In the way a property developer tends to do, but it is difficult these days to criticise companies for conservative accounting.

The trouble is that the financing charges must be even more burdensome for the current half year, since they are on rising capital sums, and they will be



for a full six months' period. At a guess the interest charges in the first half could have been anything up to £50,000, while by the time the hotels are ready for occupation they could be running at an annual rate in excess of £300,000.

Still if the present policy looks conservative now, it will leave plenty of extra bounce for profits once the hotels do start operating, in that they can make an immediate contribution to profits instead of first writing-off capitalised interest.

Meanwhile the business seems to be surging ahead at a sufficiently fast pace to leave the ground affair, chairman Mr John Bosman says that so far in the second half unaudited figures show a 21 per cent increase in turnover on the corresponding period last year.

With the price earning ratio on the half-time figures at only 14 and a considerable earnings boost on the horizon, the shares must be rated a good buy at 120p.

overall tone does seem to be one of optimism, in spite of the remarks which accompanied the earlier preliminary figures.

It is true that the pre-tax profits-figure of £41.67 millions compared with a previous £32 million, but it was well above the forecast £40 millions which few thought would be achieved. Against the background facts it is creditable that it was in fact beaten.

Wages, raw materials, fuel, and other costs, rose by well over £40 millions, but prices overall were unchanged, and in many instances actually fell. Add to this the closure of some factories with their associated redundancy and other expenses. December's power cuts, and the start-up expenses for new activities, and it is indeed surprising that the outcome for the year was not far worse.

It goes to show how effective were the efficiencies achieved in many directions, and the benefits of increased verticalisation.

They could show through to better effect this year, for thanks to massive capital expenditure—a further £72 millions last year after £68 millions the previous year—Courtaulds claims to be "well placed for the seventies" in spite of current difficult conditions. Moreover, with the capital spending programme "now coming to an end" any profit upturn should quickly be reflected in shareholders' dividends.

To end on a cautious note, however, we cannot expect any really optimistic noises from the group, until it settles the current round of union negotiations. So let's hope that major deals are sewn up by July 14—the date of the annual meeting.

Opposition ignored

MR HEATH is not the only member of the power elite who is determined to pursue long-term policy objectives irrespective of short-term swings in the popularity polls: it is catching on at the Building Societies Association too.

In spite of pressure from their branch managers, the public and the press, the building societies are determined not to give way and reduce the rates of interest they charge on loans or pay on deposits. By

all accounts there is virtual unanimity within the association that the mortgage rate cannot come down yet for fear of a mortgage famine next year.

The BSA is in a better position than in the past to back its own judgment on interest rate changes because it is somewhat freer from political pressure. The Conservative Government, sticking to its non-interventionist line, is showing no signs of joining in the lobbying.

The danger, as Mr Heath has shown, is that as conditions change it is pig-headedness, not judgment, which impedes an objective assessment of the position and a change of policy.

The societies can, however, still muster some strong arguments to support the current policy on mortgage rates. In the first place they are having no trouble lending the substantial funds which have been flowing in for the past 18 months.

At the end of May 1970 forward commitments to make advances totalled £470 millions. A year later this figure had risen to £680 millions. (This evidence of mortgage demand would be more convincing if the association could produce some figures to show that there has been no sharp increase in "fringe lending," that is second mortgages or advances of the £15,000 variety.)

The other strand of the building societies' argument is that to cut the rate of interest paid on deposits to, say, 4½ per cent (essential if the lending rate is to fall) would make deposits unattractive and dry up the inflow of funds.

It is on this issue, and not on marginal influences such as the cut in the "composite rate" of tax, that the case for a fall in the mortgage rate must be argued and at present the evidence is far from conclusive.

In one sense, however, the societies can be accused of a fuddy-duddy outlook. The executives are afraid that if they pull their interest rates down later in the year when mortgage demand slackens they may have to raise them again six months or a year later.

Th fact is that interest rates in the UK, partly because of the proposed new "monetary policy" are going to be more volatile and, irrespective of the administrative problems, the societies must adapt to this. It should not be too long before depositors, borrowers, and management computers, adjust to more frequent changes in rates.

Vertical take-off

THERE ARE few forward projections in Courtaulds' annual report and accounts—Lord Kearton reserves his comments for the annual meeting—but reading between the lines the

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AMC
The Agricultural Mortgage Corporation Limited,
Bucklersbury House, 3, Queen Victoria Street,
London, EC4N 8DU

1971

- Loan Applications £ 50M.
- Loans Completed £ 24M.
- Total Loans Outstanding £170M.
- Current Lending Rate 10½%
- Size of farm enterprises continues to grow. £14M. of this year's lending for land purchase, of which £9.3M. was for buying additional land.

From Mr. John Glyn's Statement 1971

Copies of the 1971 Report and Accounts obtainable from the Secretary.

This Advertisement is for information only and is not an invitation to subscribe

Issue of the following Local Authority Bonds
on the 23rd June, 1971

ABINGDON CORPORATION
£500,000 6½ per cent Bonds, 28th June, 1972 at £100 per cent.
REGISTRAR: National Westminster Bank Limited, New Issues Department, P.O. Box 79, Drapers Gardens, 12 Throgmorton Avenue, London, EC2P 2BD

WINSFORD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
£500,000 6½ per cent Bonds, 28th June, 1972 at £100 per cent.
REGISTRAR: N.H. Woolley & Co. Limited, 118 Old Broad Street, London, EC2N 1AH

BROKERS: SHORT LOAN & MORTGAGE COMPANY LIMITED
118, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, EC2N 1AH

THE REGULAR said "Is nothing sacred?" to his barman when he heard that his favourite draught bitter was no longer available.

"We have stopped brewing it," the barman said. "Didn't you know that our brewery has been taken over and the new lot are rationalising?"

Twenty-five years ago the different breweries which now make up Allied Breweries sold between 300 and 400 different kinds of beer. Allied now brews just 40 different lines.

Six of those are traditional draught beers; there is one strong ale, one keg, one lager, and the rest come in bottles and cans.

Even if the old-fashioned beer drinker is thoroughly depressed by the lack of variety and the old pride in the traditional draught beers, sales have been rapidly expanding.

In the past 10 years beer production has increased by just under 24 per cent to an estimated 33.7 million barrels in 1970.

The most startling feature has been the switch from the traditional draught beer to the more expensive keg and lager beers. In 1960 mild bitter accounted for 40 per cent of total sales, but in 1970 its market share had dropped to around 22 per cent. It would be much lower but for its traditional popularity in the Birmingham area.

Sales of more expensive keg beers have increased from 2 per cent to 18 per cent of the market over the same period and lager is up from 2 per cent to just over 5 per cent.

This has certainly suited the brewers, since keg and lager offer substantially higher mar-

Beer traditions have gone for a Burton

By Andrew Davenport

success is that it is brewed in one place—Burton-on-Trent—so its taste is utterly reliable. At the same time its taste has been deliberately contrived to suit young palates. It's sweeter, milder, and more alcoholic than draught beers and the idea is that it does not appeal just to the boys but their girlfriends as well.

Young people are the biggest spenders in pubs and brewers admit that the most profitable pubs are the King's Road type complete with discotheques and jukeboxes.

Watney Mann was the pioneer of keg beer or container beer as it was called before the export trade but became so popular at home that its name was changed to Red Barrel and it was sold nationally. Sales of Red Barrel reached a plateau about 10 years ago and Watney, jealous of the growing success of their competitors' keg, started marketing tests and last March introduced Watney's Red.

Watney's Red is less bitter and sweeter than Red Barrel. It is a darker colour which leads some people to assume wrongly that it is stronger-bodied and more alcoholic; it has a creamier froth which laces the side of the glass as the beer is drunk.

The company is spending £500,000 on its "Red Revolution" advertising campaign and officials say keg sales have more than doubled in many pubs since it was introduced.

Bass-Charrington sells Worthington E in both casks and kegs, but an increasing amount is now being made in kegs, and the company has just completed a major expansion at its Burton brewery where it is made.

Though Taverner, Courage's keg beer, accounts for only 10 per cent of its sales, the com-

pany has devoted its entire television advertising budget to promoting this brand. At the moment the group is pushing the beer nationally through its newly acquired John Smith's pubs in the North and its Plymouth breweries' pubs.

Keeg is popular not only with the public, but with the publican. The beer is chilled and filtered and all the barman has to do is to plug in the tap and draw off the beer. With traditional draught the barman had to know and understand the beer, check the temperature, and watch for sediment. Its taste can change overnight.

Allied has just spent £12 million on expanding and modernising its Burton brewery and plans to spend a further £6 million over the next few years to make it Europe's biggest.

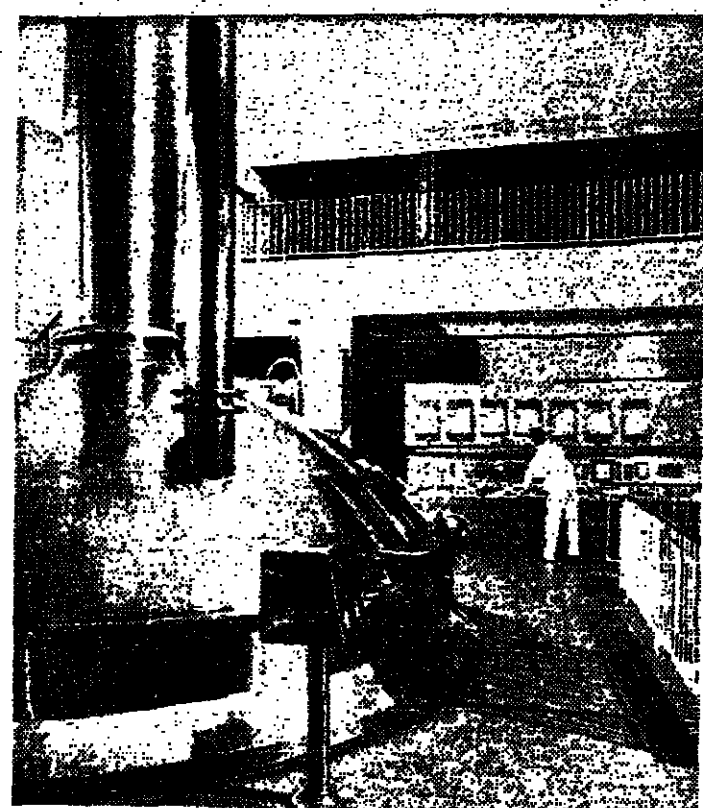
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New and old: above, the new brewhouse at the Allied brewery at Burton-on-Trent; below, the old method of yeast skimming at Young's brewery in Wandsworth



Valor makes comeback to profits

Valor, the oil heater manufacturer whose bid for Rippings was effectively blocked by the Department of Trade and Industry last month on monopoly grounds, made a very substantial profits recovery in the year ended April.

Pre-tax profits total £351,183, against just £40,989 and Mr Michael Montague, chairman, forecast yesterday "another very sharp rise in earnings" in the current year.

The board is to pay a final dividend of 7 per cent making 10 per cent. There was no dividend paid for the previous year.

Sales increased from £5.63 million to £14 million. However, around £230,000 has been written off reserves to account for terminal losses on the closure of the Woolwich factory early last year.

Once again there is no tax charge and there is still very substantial tax relief to be carried over from losses in previous years.

Authority loan issue

Dealings start this week in a further batch of local authority loans. All are issuing 6 per cent bonds maturing June 28, 1972 at par with the exception of Ludlow RDC who are issuing 7½ per cent bonds due June 27, 1973, at 98½ per cent.

Phillips and Drew together with Morgan Grenfell are brokers and issuing house respectively to Ludlow RDC, County Borough of Wallasey and the Borough of Widnes. Phillips and Drew and N. M. Rothschild are the brokers and issuing house to the County Borough of Stockport, R. Nivison and Company, J. and A. Scrimgeour and De Zoete and Bevan.

With Grieson, Grant are brokers to the Birmingham Corporation and Burgh of Paisley, Borough of Ilkerton, South Derbyshire Water Board respectively.

Recovery by Whitcroft

Whitcroft, the Manchester-based industrial holding company, pushed up its pre-tax profit from £1,013,066 to £1,108,756 in 1970-71. So the group has staged a recovery since the board reported a drop from £386,720 to £283,569 at the halfway stage.

After tax of £376,740 (£385,419), the net profit has moved up from £35,525 to £389,063. A final dividend of 10 per cent, the total dividend remains at 15 per cent.

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Chesterfield pushes ahead Chesterfield Properties, the £20 million shop and office development group, is paying larger dividend from high profits—a final of 10 per cent making 14 per cent for 1971 against 12.55 per cent.

Net income increased from £1,103,774 to £1,157,456, an after interest of £764,000 (£758,254) pre-tax profit £383,361, compares with £344,520.

Chesterfield recently repurchased the lease on Winda House, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, by the British E. Marketing Board in 1959. The building's 35,500 square feet office space is now being offered for leasing.

Agreed takeover by D. T. Jackson Daniel T. Jackson, building contractors, estate developer and civil engineer, of C. Chester, is to take over R. J. Francis for a consideration of 6,000,000 fully paid ordinary shares of 10p each in Jackson and £150,000 in cash.

Francis is a private company based at Littlehampton, Sussex and with its subsidiaries carries on the business of pre-cast concrete manufacturers and industrial and residential test developers. The draft unaudited accounts of Francis for the year ended March 31, 1971, show pre-tax profit amounting to £225,000. It is intended that Mr R. K. Francis and Mr C. Lowless will join the board of Jackson.

BET rings up by 2½ points B.E.T. Omnibus Services is raising its dividend by 2½ points to a final of 22½ per cent making 30 per cent, against 27½ per cent. Profit before tax has increased from £4,003,908 to £4,188,838, and after tax, from £2,201,742 to £2,508,611.

For the first time the figure includes the group's share of the results of United Transport Overseas, an associated company. Comparative figures have been adjusted to reflect this change.

Angus Rest. holds interim First half results reported by Angus Restaurants are uninspiring, but the interim dividend is being held at 25 per cent. A pre-tax profit of £99,000 compares with £298,000 but chairman Mr M. A. Bosman estimates that had it not been for losses on two restaurants, the pre-tax

profit would have shown a 9 per cent increase. The net profit would have increased by 19.9 per cent which shows, claims Mr Bosman, that the restaurants as a whole made satisfactory progress

Fresh food costs less

By our Agricultural Correspondent

Retail food prices fell by 0.25 per cent last week—the first fall this year—according to the index produced by a London investment research firm, Hoare and Govett. The fall was due mainly to cheaper meat, fruit, and other fresh food, excluding vegetables.

Processed foods showed hardly any change last week. Anyone looking for a diet that would reduce food bills—even if only marginally—could find it at the moment in bacon, eggs and fruit.

The Hoare-Govett index now stands at 122.15, against a base of 100 in 1968. Of the 22 per cent rise since 1968, 14 per cent has come in the past 12 months. During this year processed foods have risen by only 6 per cent. Fish leads the way with a 48 per cent rise in the year, followed by butter with 38 per cent.

The fresh foods that have contributed to last week's drop have made the major contribution to the 14 per cent rise over the past 12 months.

Food price indices normally take a firm dip downwards at the end of the year, as a result of seasonal production of fresh foods.

● Price reductions of up to 18 per cent in clothing and furniture because of the halving of selective employment tax are announced today by Great Universal Stores. Examples: Raincoat, £15.90, reduced to £12.90 (savings 18 per cent); suit, £21.90, reduced to £18.90 (13 per cent); bedroom suite, £113.50, reduced to £99.90 (11 per cent); carpet, £4.30, reduced to £3.85 (10 per cent). The reductions take effect next month.

Eviction decision delayed

By our own Reporter

A decision on a farm worker who is threatened with eviction from a tied cottage with his wife and two small children is to be taken at a local council meeting tonight.

Farm workers, London squatters, agricultural union officials, and members of Harlow, Essex, urban district council yesterday met at Mr Ken Dawson's home at Matching Tye, expecting bailiffs to try and evict him. But the warrant for eviction which has lain at Harlow county court for 10 days was not used.

No action is expected until after tonight's meeting of Epping and Ongar rural district council. The council is reconsidering the Dawson's case. It is understood the farmer who owns the cottage, Mr Michael Collins, is awaiting the council's decision before deciding whether to go ahead with the eviction.

Essex county welfare department plans to move the family to a temporary home in Old Harlow if they are put out, and a welfare official who visited the Dawson's yesterday had with him the keys to the Old Harlow house. Mr Jim Watts, of the legal department of the National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers, said: "This is the first eviction case where the county welfare department has turned up with a solution."

Exams are flown in

A school yesterday spent £75 to fly two masters and two pupils from Norwich to Manchester and back to collect GCE O-levels biology papers which had failed to arrive.

Mr Graham Smithers, master in charge of the examinations at Gresham's School, Holt, Norfolk, said: "Chartering a plane was the only solution. It would have taken too long by car." The exam, which would have been delayed several months if not taken yesterday, began about four hours late.

NAS strike call angers NUT team

By RICHARD BOURNE, Education Correspondent

A major inter-union row in the teaching profession broke out yesterday when the National Association of Schoolmasters announced a one-day strike on June 30 in protest at the teachers' official pay claim being arbitrated upon then.

A statement issued by the NAS added: "This protest action is being undertaken by the 70,000 members of the NAS and Union of Women Teachers, in order to demonstrate the volume of support for career-structured salaries: their opposition to the one-voice Burnham and arbitration procedures; and to support their demand for a reconstitution of the Burnham committee."

At a press conference in London yesterday, leaders of the National Union of Teachers quoted from a Birmingham NAS bulletin to the effect that this was an "anti-NUT" strike, and said NUT members would be encouraged to take the classes of absent NAS and UWT teachers to minimise the loss to children.

"It is quite clear that this is a strike by teachers against other teachers," said Mr Edward Britton, general secretary of the NUT.

Mr Jack Jones, the union's president, pointed out that in a Burnham Committee meeting last month the NAS representatives said that they accepted the management's offer in toto, Mr Jones added: "They are not out to do themselves any good with this strike—they're just out to do the union harm."

Mr Britton complained that at no point in the current round of talks had the NAS seriously tried to contribute towards a claim for teachers as a whole. Now the NAS, when it should have been helping to prepare a case for arbitration, was launching a strike.

Mr Andrew Hutchings, secretary of the Assistant Masters' Association and chairman of the Teachers' Panel, said all organisations on the panel were in favour of a career structure for teachers, but views differed on how to establish one.

Mr Bernard Wakefield, president of the NAS, played down the alleged anti-NUT quality of the strike by claiming that this was a positive gesture, on behalf of career teachers, to get the full £87 millions—which the local authorities and Government have said could become available—paid out from April.

"This is for career teachers and for restructuring. We do not believe that the Burnham Committee procedures adequately reflect the claims of career teachers," he said. "The number of career teachers in favour of the management proposals is very large in view of the fact that they are probably a majority of all teachers."

People affected by the one-day strike will note a considerable difference compared with last year's strikes in which the NUT and NAS cooperated closely. A few months ago, NAS leaders were saying they were eschewing militancy because they thought the pay talks were going their way. But with Mrs Thatcher's adherence to the letter of the Teachers' Remuneration Act, the NAS has seen once more that pay talks have gone to arbitration, where the majority NUT has to speak on behalf of all teachers.

Museums to be forced to charge

continued from page one

in supervised groups, for which special arrangements are going to be made. Greeting her speech with a cry of "Squalid!" the Labour side chose to regard her as a kind of grasping tradeswoman busy fitting turnstiles controlling admission to just about everything from the cradle to the grave.

But every visitor to our galleries costs £1, she protested when accused of these sordid shop-keeping thoughts. "There you go again!" they told her. What happens if the takings fall off badly? Will they then close the places down? Anyway, Mrs Thatcher retrieved her reputation as a sensitive, non-commercial Minister by announcing that old-age pensioners would only be charged half-price.

Leader comment, page 10; parliamentary report, page 16

No threats, union told

Members of the National Association of Local Government Officers were urged yesterday to allow negotiators time to reach a pay settlement before threatening militant action. The call came from Mr Glyn Phillips, group chairman on current wage negotiations, at the Naigo conference at Douglas, Isle of Man.

Mr Phillips said the employers were due to meet on Friday and he would be seeing their repre-

sentatives in Inverness on Monday.

He told the members: "There is no chance to talk about militant action. This is an uncompromising Government. As soon as you threaten militancy, the Government will take you up on it. We believe that if we are going to succeed we must negotiate. We are far from a breakdown."

He added: on arbitration. "We are not going to have an independent inquiry again. You only have to think what happened with Scamp."

Mr John Fraser, from Leeds, spoke of crippling at least a dozen local authorities in major cities by bringing out the computer data processors. This, he said, would be the most effective form of militancy.

Mr Fraser told delegates: "It is time you people woke up to reality. You are going to be offered only 6 to 8 per cent. (The current claim is for 14 per cent.)"



The Scottish TUC delegates arriving at 10 Downing Street yesterday

No joy from Heath on UCS

By JOHN TORODE, Labour Correspondent

not the answer. Mr Heath said that the Government's aim was a healthy and prosperous shipbuilding industry on the Upper Clyde. He wanted the cooperation of the unions in achieving this. There was no desire to see unemployment.

The Prime Minister dealt toughly with suggestions that the Government had not done enough. It had done all that could be expected—indeed more. He pointed to the State guarantee of holiday pay and of plans for interim pay for men without work. He said work would be continued on ships which could be completed, with the cooperation of the shipowners.

The main point to emerge from the two and a half hour meeting was that the Government put the blame for the troubles of UCS firmly on the

shoulders of management. The Prime Minister said no country could operate on the basis of pouring taxpayers' money into debt-making concerns.

Mr Davies apparently put the boot hardest into management. Other companies had been investing in their yards, but the money provided for UCS by the Government had been dissipated in various ways, he said. The union men asked why the Government had not learned of the difficulties.

The UCS board had known the true situation only two weeks ago, Mr Heath said, when union men asked why the Government had not learned of the difficulties.

Lord Clydesmuir, chairman of the Scottish Council, yesterday asked for an urgent meeting with Mr Davies and Mr Carr, Secretary for Employment, after the Scottish Council met Mr Robert Courtney Smith, provisional liquidator for UCS.

Labour plan for Pakistan

By our Political Correspondent

The Pakistan Government is to be told by its High Commissioner in London, Salman Ali, of a resolution by Labour Action for Peace (formerly Labour Peace Fellowship), which is "appalled at the killing in East Pakistan."

The group urges the British Government to press for the immediate withdrawal of West Pakistan troops from East Pakistan, the stopping of further aid to West Pakistan until troops are withdrawn, the admission to East Pakistan and the Indian border areas of UN relief workers and observers, and the appointment of UN mediators to try to secure a speedy end to hostilities.

The High Commissioner yesterday received a delegation from the Labour group which included four MPs—Mr Frank Alderman, Mr Peter Shore, Mr Michael Barnes, and Mr Albert E. Booth—and others.

He said yesterday: "It is with regret I have done this but it is purely because my position has become untenable. I have been stripped of all authority and this has forced my decision."

A statement last night by the president, Mr Christopher Tooke, and the senior treasurer, Mr Maurice Scully, said they very much regretted Mr Crawte's decision. Financial arrangements satisfactory to him were being made by the society.

Steward to resign

By our Correspondent

Mr Leslie Crawte is to resign in September after 17 years as steward of the Oxford Union Society. A decision by the standing committee in May to dismiss Mr Crawte was reversed after protests from former officers.

He said yesterday: "It is with regret I have done this but it is purely because my position has become untenable. I have been stripped of all authority and this has forced my decision."

Linda claim denied

By our own Reporter

Mr Charles Webb, deputy clerk of Gosforth magistrates' court which decided the Desramault custody case, said yesterday that the question of an appeal against the magistrates' decision had never been raised on the day of the hearing.

He was replying to allegations made by Mrs Jeanne Croft, Mrs Linda Desramault's solicitor at the time, in a letter to the "Times."

Mrs Croft claimed in the letter that recent remarks by Lord Hailsham, the Lord Chancellor, were not correct, and that she had approached the deputy clerk and raised the question of a stay of execution pending an appeal.

Mr Webb said yesterday: "I am not prepared to say anything about the case except that no appeal was intimated to me either in or out of court. Mrs Croft's statement is not correct."

Mrs Desramault, who lives with her parents at Newcastle upon Tyne, will fly to Paris tomorrow. She will take part in appeal proceedings brought by her husband against a French judge's decision to award custody of the baby Caroline to each parent for three months until a final decision is made.

Inquiry into Wilson film

Lord Hill, chairman of the BBC governors, yesterday ordered a full inquiry into the row over the BBC programme "Yesterday's Men." Mr Maurice Tinniswood, director of personnel, and Mr Desmond Taylor, editor, news and current affairs, are making an immediate inquiry into the facts.

Harold Jackson, page 10

Tribune MPs' fears on EEC

By IAN AITKEN

Left-wing Labour and Marketeers are more a more worried that an attempt to persuade tomorrow's meeting of the party's national executive committee to bring a special Labour conference on the Common Market will be narrowly defeated; a that the defeat will be claimed as a victory for pro-Europeans.

Mrs Barbara Castle, former Secretary for Employment and Productivity, is expected to move that there should be a special conference after the fact that the Prime Minister has announced the conclusion of the Common entry into the EEC is not to be held until after the summer recess. She is expected to argue that Labour should have a clear line on Europe at the earliest possible opportunity.

But many of her allies in anti-Market camp now believe that her motion is in danger of being defeated, although there is an anti-Market majority on the NEC.

The subject was raised last night at the weekly meeting of the "Tribune" group of left-wing Labour MPs. But it was a relatively quiet affair. Mrs Castle's motion is now on the NEC agenda and that it is late to avoid a vote on it. The left-wingers are anxious to dispel in advance any impression that a defeat for Mrs Castle necessarily implies that a anti-Market majority on the NEC has been transformed into a pro-Market majority.

In the Commons earlier the day MPs with fishing or other constituencies were confused by conflicting Foreign Office assurances about the strength of safeguards for fishermen. Britain joins the Community.

Sir Alec Douglas-Home, Foreign Secretary, said during question time that there was question of opening the miles fishing limit to unlimited fishing from abroad. "The miles will remain as it is," Alec said, "within the six miles there may be some people, who will fish within it."

In answer to later question Mr Anthony Rye, Parliamentary Under-Secretary, modified the assurance by saying that Britain had asked for a "careful statement" that common fisheries policy would be changed to accommodate Community fishermen.

"This is a complete contradiction," claimed Mr Ken Macnamara, Labour MP for Kingston-upon-Hull North. "The Foreign Secretary categorically stated that we would maintain the six-mile limit. Was that the transitional period or perpetuity? Doesn't it mean that the benefits offered to British deep sea fleets to be able to fish within the 12-mile Norwegian limit—do not exist?"

Mr Anthony Fell, Conservative MP for Yarmouth, asked whether Sir Alec had given a firm commitment.

But Mr Rye told him that the six-mile limit was to be discussed in Luxembourg this week. The problems were by Norway and Britain were by means identical and British would continue to consult with Norway.

Threat to newspapers

Production of today's "Stratford Post and Mail" is threatened for three hours last night as union members protested at the dismissal of 10 journalists and 12 printing staff on economy grounds.

The office branch of the National Union of Journalists threatened to stay in session until it had a satisfactory reply from the management.

The management then agreed to suspend the notices for three weeks pending fresh talks.

STOP PRESS

US OPEN (Philadelphia)—Lee Trevino (68) beat Jack Nicklaus (71) in 18-hole play-off.

STUDENTS TO STRIKE OVER 'VICTIMISATION'—More than 600 students at St Paul's College of Education, Cheltenham, are to go on indefinite strike today in support of a student who went absent to see his fiancée and child. The strike is backed by the National Union of Students.

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THE WEATHER

AROUND THE WORLD

Reports for the 24 hours ended 6 p.m. yesterday

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